

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1997-1998 8672

9748 SENATE STATE AFFAIRS

can work in a store or shop or some other form of business and be happy with a steady paycheck???!!! Also, Howard Luke spoke to the news-miner and said that he knew of employees that used their company credit cards for personal purposes. This is criminal. I hope Senate Bill SJR 28 passes and that the whole Doyon Board is brought to justice. I have to wonder why Morris Thompson doesn't want to be audited. As the director, he should be able to stand up and say, "Go ahead, audit me". He's not and that has us all worried. As you can see, I don't have much faith in the Board.

Another problem that I have is with the proxies. A couple of years ago, I sent my proxy in and then when I showed up at the annual meeting, the register had down next to my name that the board would vote my votes. This was unusual, because, I never do that. In fact I always write on my proxy that Winnie Atwood will vote my votes, only, and that if she didn't, for some reason, that my votes were not to be voted. This option is not even offered on the proxy. I don't know why? All those years that I lived in Texas, I didn't know, who was who and it seemed fraudulent that someone could take my votes and vote them. I guess it has something to do with a quorum, but, I don't care. (Most of the young people I know, don't know who to vote for and send in their proxies to be able to win the door prize). This is another problem area that needs to be addressed.

There are many problems in Doyon and I hope they get audited and we finally get a new board out of all this mess.

Hope to see you in Anchorage this summer,

Leda Dodds P.O. Box 81318
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

P.S. Another bill that might help too, is that if someone was to be caught lying or misleading their people, they can never serve on the board again, ever.

I would like to thank you for calling me up again my name is Julie Gonzales I am here on behalf of my mother and my brother. They are full shareholders of Sealaska and Goldbelt and they are of full support of SJR 28 auditing. For years they watched other corporations give out big money hoping their corporations would do the same, when they did send out checks it was only little what could a person do with a little bit of money nothing. When they did send out money the people on welfare would get their benefits cut so that month they would hurt.

if not
With all that money they have they should give it to the shareholders: At least use that money to build housing for the people that need it like the low income people or the middle class people. Rent cost being so high it's hard for our people to survive and with the new welfare reform people are forced to get minimum wage paying jobs and they can not even survive on that. I am on welfare and with not of the help of the Alaska Native Brotherhood Camp 2 giving me a job. I would not survive, yes, I did apply for the low income housing, but that to has a high waiting list and my rent cost 925.00 a month. I have a hard time every month keeping my Three children clothed and food on the table it's out rages so why, not use the money to build housing for our people.

That's all I have to say and I would like to thank you again for letting me testify.

Thank you,

Julie Gonzales

1744301

Social Security Number 574 - 09 - 2285

TESTAMENTARY DISPOSITION

I, Julia J. Huber (type or print your full name as it appears on your stock certificate), in accordance with Alaska Statutes § 13.16.705, execute the following will of my 100 shares in Goldbelt, Incorporated. Upon my death, I leave my shares of stock in Goldbelt, Incorporated to the following persons or entities, each to receive the number of shares set forth following his or her name and address:

Part A.

Name/Relationship	Address	No. of Shares
<u>Edward Cox</u> <u>Financier</u>	_____	<u>100 shares</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Part B.

The following options are presented to help you make your Testamentary Disposition. You are not required to choose any of them in order to make this Testamentary Disposition valid, but you may do so if you wish:

1. If, at the time of my death, I have acquired more shares than those given out in Part A. above, and have not yet completed a valid testamentary disposition for the additional shares, I leave the extra shares as follows:
 (check only ONE box, and INITIAL the box you check.)

to the people listed in Part A above, in the same proportion as the shares willed there
 in equal numbers to those people listed in Part A., above
 all to the following: _____ (name) _____ (address)
 in equal numbers to all children born to or adopted by me before or after the date of this Testamentary Disposition
 in equal numbers to all children born to or adopted by my children before or after the date of this Testamentary Disposition
 to my heirs at law
 otherwise, as follows: _____

2. If other children are born to or adopted by me after the date of this Testamentary Disposition, I wish for them to be included in as nearly equal shares as possible with those persons listed in Part A. Yes No (If neither box is checked, Goldbelt will presume the answer is "Yes.")

3. If any of the people named in Part A. should die before I do, I leave the shares that are willed to that person as follows:
 (check only ONE box, and INITIAL the box you check.)

to that person's heirs at law
 to the surviving people listed in Part A. in the same proportion as the shares willed there
 in equal numbers to those people listed in Part A.
 all to the following: _____ (name) _____ (address)
 to my heirs at law
 otherwise, as follows: _____

Dated this 9 day of NOVEMBER 1994

Julia J. Huber
Signature of Owner
(Must be identical to the name as it appears on the stock certificate.)

Notary Block

[to be completed by a Notary Public]

STATE OF AK)
1st District) ss.
(Judicial District or County)

I certify that on the 9 day of November 1994, before me, the undersigned authority, personally appeared Julia J. Huber [name of owner of shares], to me known to be the person whose name appears above as Owner and to be the person who signed the foregoing Testamentary Disposition, and acknowledged to me that it is freely and voluntarily signed for the uses and purposes therein described.

WITNESS my hand and official seal the day and year first above written.

[Signature]
Notary Public in and for the State of AK
My Commission Expires: 7/29/97



TESTAMENTARY DISPOSITION

I, JULIA HUBER (type or print your full name as it appears on your stock certificate), in accordance with Alaska Statutes § 13.16.705, execute the following will of my 100 shares in Goldbelt, Incorporated. Upon my death, I leave my shares of stock in Goldbelt, Incorporated to the following persons or entities, each to receive the number of shares set forth following his or her name and address:

Part A.

Name/Relationship	Address	No. of Shares
<u>DeLores Darline (Huber) LANTZ</u>	<u>1800 Northward K. R. Juneau</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Harvey Fred Wheaton</u>	<u>PO Box 20413 Juneau 99802</u>	<u>50</u>

Part B.

The following options are presented to help you make your Testamentary Disposition. You are not required to choose any of them in order to make this Testamentary Disposition valid, but you may do so if you wish:

1. If, at the time of my death, I have acquired more shares than those given out in Part A. above, and have not yet completed a valid testamentary disposition for the additional shares, I leave the extra shares as follows:

- JH [check only ONE box, and INITIAL the box you check.]
- to the people listed in Part A above, in the same proportion as the shares willed there in equal numbers to those people listed in Part A., above
- all to the following: _____ (name) _____ (address)
- in equal numbers to all children born to or adopted by me before or after the date of this Testamentary Disposition
- in equal numbers to all children born to or adopted by my children before or after the date of this Testamentary Disposition
- to my heirs at law
- otherwise, as follows: _____

2. If other children are born to or adopted by me after the date of this Testamentary Disposition, I wish for them to be included in as nearly equal shares as possible with those persons listed in Part A. Yes No [If neither box is checked, Goldbelt will presume the answer is "Yes."]

3. If any of the people named in Part A. should die before I do, I leave the shares that are willed to that person as follows: [check only ONE box, and INITIAL the box you check.]

- JH to that person's heirs at law
- to the surviving people listed in Part A. in the same proportion as the shares willed there in equal numbers to those people listed in Part A.
- all to the following: _____ (name) _____ (address)
- to my heirs at law
- otherwise, as follows: _____

Dated this 25th day of August, 1992

Julia Judy Huber
Signature of Owner

[Must be identical to the name as it appears on the stock certificate.]

Notary Block

[to be completed by a Notary Public]

STATE OF Alaska)
) ss.
)

(Judicial District or County)

I certify that on the 25th day of August, 1992, before me, the undersigned authority, personally appeared JULIA JUDY HUBER [name of owner of shares], to me known to be the person whose name appears above as Owner and to be the person who signed the foregoing Testamentary Disposition, and acknowledged to me that it is freely and voluntarily signed for the uses and purposes therein described.

WITNESS my hand and official seal the day and year first above written.

Sandra J. Carson
Notary Public in and for the State of ALASKA
My Commission Expires: 9/15/92

ORIGINAL

CERTIFICATE OF LIVE BIRTH

JUN 5 1956

1. PLACE OF BIRTH a. Precinct Juneau, Alaska		2. USUAL RESIDENCE OF MOTHER (Where does mother live?) a. State or Territory Alaska b. County or Precinct Juneau	
b. City (If incorporated and outside corporate limits, write RURAL in addition to city or town.) Juneau		c. City (If incorporated and outside corporate limits, write RURAL in addition to city or town.) Juneau	
d. Full name of Hospital or Institution (If not in hospital or institution, give street address or location.) Alaska Native Health Service Hospital		d. Street Address (If rural, give location) 843 W. 7th St.	
3. CHILD'S NAME (Type or print) Charles Harold Wheaton			
4. SEX Male		5. DATE OF BIRTH (Month (Day) (Year)) May 10 1956	
5a. This Birth Single <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Twin <input type="checkbox"/> Triplet <input type="checkbox"/>		5b. If Twin or Triplet (This child born) 1st <input type="checkbox"/> 2nd <input type="checkbox"/> 3rd <input type="checkbox"/>	
FATHER OF CHILD			
7. FULL NAME (First) (Middle) (Last) Harold Leonard Wheaton			8. COLOR OR RACE 1/2 White Thlingit
9. AGE (At time of this birth) Years 37	10. BIRTHPLACE (State or foreign country) Wrangell, Alaska	11a. Usual Occupation Laborer	11b. Kind of business or industry
MOTHER OF CHILD			
12. FULL MAIDEN NAME (First) (Middle) (Last) Julia Judy David			13. COLOR OR RACE L/4 Thlingit
14. AGE (At time of this birth) Years 26	15. BIRTHPLACE (State or foreign country) Hoonah, Alaska	16. CHILDREN PREVIOUSLY BORN TO THIS MOTHER (Do not include this child)	
17. INFORMANT'S SIGNATURE OR NAME <i>Charles R. Hayman</i>		a. How many other children are now living? 4	b. How many other children were born alive but are now dead? 1
18. CHILDREN PREVIOUSLY BORN TO THIS MOTHER (Do not include this child)		c. How many children were stillborn (born dead after 20 weeks pregnancy)? 2	
19. U. S. COMMISSIONER'S SIGNATURE <i>Cordean Gray</i>		20. DATE ON WHICH GIVEN NAME ADDED 5-11-56	
21. DATE RECORDED May 14, 1956		22. PRECINCT JUNEAU	23. DIVISION NO. ONE
24. DATE FILED BY REGISTRAR JUN 21 1956		25. REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE <i>Charles R. Hayman MD</i>	26. BY LOIS BRUCK

INFORMANT
Father mother or other person giving this information
SIGN HERE

PHYSICIAN or other who certifies
SIGN HERE

COMMISSIONER

REGISTRAR

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the record on file with the Alaska State Bureau of Vital Statistics at Juneau, Alaska.

Joan P. Brooks
JOAN P. BROOKS
State Registrar of Vital Statistics

By *Chris L. Carson*

Date **FEB 11 1992**

DO NOT DUPLICATE



CERTIFICATE OF DEATH 150

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS—P.O. BOX 110675
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0675

STATE FILE NUMBER

DATE RECEIVED

TYPE/PRINT
IN
PERMANENT
BLACK INK

BIRTH CERTIFICATE NUMBER

RECORDER'S NO.

1. DECEDENT'S NAME (First, Middle, Last)

JULIA

JUDY

HUBER

DAVID

2. SEX

FE

3. DATE OF DEATH (Month, Day, Year)

12-15-1994

4. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

57-09-2285

5A. AGE—Last Birthday (Years)

65

5B. UNDER 1 YEAR

5C. UNDER 1 DAY

6. DATE OF BIRTH (Month, Day, Year)

6-11-1929

7. BIRTHPLACE (State or Foreign Country)

ALASKA

DECEDENT

8. STATE OF DEATH

ALASKA

9A. PLACE OF DEATH (Check only one; see instructions on other side)

HOSPITAL: Inpatient ER/Outpatient DOA
OTHER: Nursing Home Residence Other (Specify)

9B. FACILITY NAME (If not institution, give street and number)

6590 GLACIER HIGHWAY, #26

9C. CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION OF DEATH

JUNEAU

10. MARITAL STATUS

NEVER MARRIED MARRIED WIDOWED DIVORCED UNKNOWN

11. SURVIVING SPOUSE (If wife, give maiden name)

12A. DECEDENT'S USUAL OCCUPATION (Give kind of work done during most of working life. Do not use retired)

HOUSEWIFE

12B. KIND OF BUSINESS/INDUSTRY

OWN HOME

13. WAS DECEDENT EVER IN U.S. ARMED FORCES?

YES NO UNKNOWN

14A. RESIDENCE—STATE

ALASKA

14B. CITY, TOWN OR LOCATION

JUNEAU

14C. STREET AND NUMBER

6590 GLACIER HIGHWAY #26

14D. INSIDE CITY LIMITS OR SETTLED COMMUNITY?

YES NO UNKNOWN

14E. ZIP CODE

99801

15. WAS DECEDENT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN? (Specify No or Yes—if Yes, specify Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc.)

NO YES specify:

16. RACE—Filipino, Black, Native, White, etc.

NATIVE

17. DECEDENT'S EDUCATION (Specify only highest grade completed)

Elementary/Secondary (0-12) College (1-4 or 5+)

6

PARENTS

18. FATHER'S NAME (First, Middle, Last)

JOHN K. DAVID

19. MOTHER'S NAME (First, Middle, Maiden Surname)

MIDA

INFORMANT

20A. INFORMANT'S NAME (Type/Print)

HARVEY WHEATON

20B. MAILING ADDRESS (Street and Number or Rural Route Number, City or Town, State, Zip Code)

PO BOX 020413, JUNEAU, AK 99802

20C. RELATIONSHIP TO DECEDENT

SON

DISPOSITION

21A. METHOD OF DISPOSITION

Burial Cremation Removal from State
 Donation Other (Specify)

21B. PLACE OF DISPOSITION (Name of cemetery, crematory or other place)

NORTHERN LIGHTS CREMATORY

21C. LOCATION—City or Town, State

FAIRBANKS, ALASKA

SEE DEFINITION ON OTHER SIDE

22A. SIGNATURE OF FUNERAL SERVICE USER OR PERSON ACTING AS SUCH

Bill Wilber

22B. NAME AND ADDRESS OF FACILITY

225 ALASKAN MORTUARY, PO BOX 33103, JUNEAU, AK 9980

PRONOUNCING OFFICIAL ONLY

Complete items 23a-b only when certifying physician is not available at time of death to certify cause of death.

23A. To the best of my knowledge, death occurred at the time, date, and place stated.

Signature and Title: *Catherine Curran RN*

23B. DATE SIGNED (Month, Day, Year)

12/15/94

ITEMS 24-28 MUST BE COMPLETED BY PERSON WHO PRONOUNCES DEATH

24. TIME OF DEATH

8:50 AM

25. DATE PRONOUNCED DEAD (Month, Day, Year)

12 15 94

26. WAS CASE REFERRED TO MEDICAL EXAMINER/CORONER?

YES NO

CAUSE OF DEATH

27. PART I. Enter the diseases, injuries, or complications that caused the death. Do not enter the mode of dying, such as cardiac or respiratory arrest, shock, or heart failure. List only one cause on each line.

IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Final disease or condition resulting in death)

a. Lung cancer

DUE TO (OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF):

Approximate Interval Between Onset & Death

4 months

Sequentially list conditions, if any, leading to immediate cause. Enter UNDERLYING CAUSE (disease or injury that initiated events resulting in death) LAST

b. DUE TO (OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF):

c. DUE TO (OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF):

PART II. OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS contributing to death but not resulting in the underlying cause given in Part I.

Hepatic encephalopathy

28A. WAS AN AUTOPSY PERFORMED?

Yes No

28B. WERE AUTOPSY FINDINGS CONSIDERED PRIOR TO COMPLETION OF CAUSE OF DEATH?

Yes No

SEE DEFINITION ON OTHER SIDE

29A. CERTIFIER (Check only one)

CERTIFYING PHYSICIAN (Physician certifying cause of death when another official has pronounced death and completed item 23)

To the best of my knowledge, death occurred due to the cause(s) and manner as stated.

PRONOUNCING AND CERTIFYING PHYSICIAN (Physician both pronouncing death and certifying to cause of death)

To the best of my knowledge, death occurred at the time, date, and place, and due to the cause(s) and manner as stated.

MEDICAL EXAMINER/CORONER

On the basis of examination and/or investigation, in my opinion, death occurred at the time, date, and place, and due to the cause(s) and manner as stated.

29B. SIGNATURE AND TITLE OF CERTIFIER OF CAUSE OF DEATH

Fred Z. Chu

29C. DATE SIGNED (Month, Day, Year)

12/15/94

CERTIFIER

29D. NAME AND ADDRESS OF CERTIFIER WHO COMPLETED CAUSE OF DEATH (Item 27) (Type/Print name of certifier)

FRED Z. CHU, M.D., 3245 HOSPITAL DR., JUNEAU, AK 99801

29E. LICENSE NUMBER

AK 2337

30. MANNER OF DEATH

Natural Pending Investigation
 Accident Could not be determined
 Suicide Homicide

31. IF "MANNER OF DEATH" IS OTHER THAN "NATURAL", ITEMS 31A - 31D MUST BE COMPLETED.

31A. DATE OF INJURY (Month, Day, Year)

31B. TIME OF INJURY

31C. INJURY AT WORK?

Yes No

31D. DESCRIBE HOW INJURY OCCURRED? (Events which resulted in injury)

31A. PLACE OF INJURY—At home, street, cannery, office, etc. (Specify)

31E. LOCATION (Street and Number or Rural Route Number, City or Town, State)

RECORDER

32. RECORDER'S SIGNATURE

J.W. Swartz

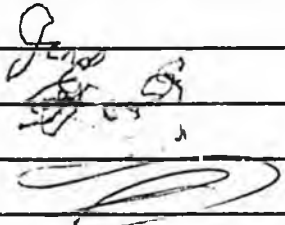
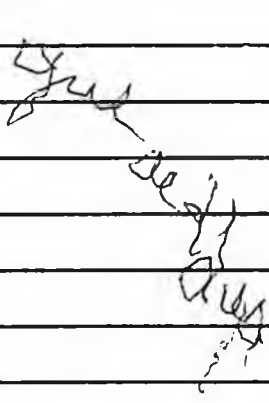
33. RECORDING DISTRICT

Juneau

34. DATE FILED (Month, Day, Year)

12/16/94

PROGRESS NOTES

DATE	NOTES SHOULD BE SIGNED BY PHYSICIAN
12/8/94	I, JULIA HUBER, DO Hereby give my LAST WILL and testament -
	1. 50 SEALASKA SHARES to my daughter DELORES LANZ
	2. 50 SEALASKA SHARES to EDWARD COX
	3. 100 GOLDBELT to EDWARD COX
	4. PERSONAL EFFECTS to DOLORES LANZ
	5. I WISH TO BE CREMATED - ASHES THROWN IN OCEAN.
	
	
	The foregoing instrument was acknowledged by Julia Huber this 8 th day of December, 1994 at Juneau, Alaska
	Mary Skumoch, Notary Public My commission expires 12-16-

ADDRESSOGRAPH

4-24-97

To Mr Rick Halford

I am here in favor of STR 28. And today I am speaking out for the fallen warriors those of us who have given up all hope of receiving any kind of settlement at all. How do I know these fallen shareholders I was one of them. I almost lost my life to drinking like so many of our people. I've never had any pride in these corporations, because of their greed and disregard for their own people. I've been in and out of jail and our jails are full of native people. But I am going through a change mainly because I found a family and got a job. But yet in a native setting work place I was mistreated by one of my own people. Who didn't want me to work in this place. Well because of her hate for me things go out of hand. Well to make things short I caught her altering timesheets. I went with my wife to the top boss of this native run place. He placed me on leave and these people made up false charges to cover their rear-ends. I couldn't believe it. One of these lawyers of Sealaska know about this case. I tried to take this to court with what little money this federal funded program hired

An Attorney To Cover This up. I am Leaving
Records OF This Case. ~~Be~~ For you To Look At
I Think An Audit Should Be Done With
Them To Show How Money And people
Are mishandled

Chel Wheaton

586-5902

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO 28
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTIETH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

It has to be understood that ANCSA has already divided our people -- what this resolution will do for our Indian/Native people is to give back our voices that they deserve to be heard throughout these Native corporations. Today the Native corporations control who, when, why, where and how communications and involvement of the Indian/Native people of these Native Corporations will happen.

ANCSA has created another class of Indian/Native people making division of the people harder for outsider understand whom is doing the right thing.

I for one know that a selective few Native Corporations were connected to this issue -- because I have seen dialogue to such. I know a few Indian/Native Legislature who are in favor in getting rid of the issue "Indian Country". I know this because I know their tight connections to the Native Corporations. Alaska Federation of Natives membership is composed of Native Corporation Board of Directors and Management. not of shareholders.

The audits currently conduct by the corporations are only based on requirements needed to be met for corporate laws of the state. These corporate laws have not adjusted laws to address the unique Native corporation of Alaska, so that the laws are clearly equal for the shareholders of these Native corporations.

I know accountability for these Native corporations needed to be done years ago. There are people saying that this is something for only the Native Corporations and Native organizations to deal with -- and no business of the State of Alaska. The Indian/Native people of Alaska have been trying to get accountability from the these Native Corporations for the last 26 years.

The Indian/Native people of Alaska are faced every year with less and less cooperation from the Native Corporations. The Native Corporations have gone as far as to tightening the allowed number of Board of Directors sits available for elections each year. They gone to the State of Alaska to try to impose fines, prison sentences, and penalties on the Indian/Native people of these Native Corporations.

They have spend millions of dollars on lawyers to figure out ways to stop the Indian/Native people from speaking their concerns about the their own Native corporations. They have cap the amount of dividends allowed to shareholders per year using the Indian/Native people on Welfare as the justification for not giving what is rightfully the Indian/Native people -- but in turn provide themselves with high bonuses and outrageously rich retirement plans.

They have taken the history from our elders month and sold it as a profit for its organization or for themselves. Native corporations fixed the resolution process to benefit only the corporation. They have fixed the by-laws of these corporations to fit only the needs of the corporations and not the Indian/Native peoples needs -- as ANCSA want them to.

Assistant Secretary Ada Deer a Indian leader clearly spoken heartwarming words to Thomas R. Bergers' book the *Village Journey*,

"One of the continuing themes that the majority culture never seems to hear is that Indians want to be Indians. Indians want to retain culture, want to retain land, and want to live as Indians live. Now, of course, this does vary from tribe to tribe and from region to region, but I really want to emphasize that, despite many policies of the federal government over the years, from removal to putting people on reservation, to allotment, to assimilation, the continuing wish and desire of Indian people is to remain Indian, and this never seems to get across."

(Thomas R. Berger – *Village Journey* p.129)

I don't ever remember want to become anything other than who I am – A Full Blood Tlingit. I have always taught my children to be proud of our Indian/Native heritage – in spite of what others have said to them.

Whenever my parents come to mind – my eyes cannot help but fill with tears. I can still hear them talking to us in "Tlingit"; telling us to eat our supper or them talking with their friends and laughing. When I hear my people speak "Tlingit" my tongue moves along while their speaking and I find myself concentrating on the sounds coming out of their month. I find it very natural to move my month and tongue along with them even though my father and mother never had the time to make sure I could speak "Tlingit" fluently, due to the governments importance for me to learn English.

When I go to our gatherings I can smell the beaches our father and mother use to take us to. I can remember the moment when I was very small sitting by the fire eating bear meat cooked on a stick and people laughing. I still smell what the forest smell like when our father would take us out to get fish from the creek. I still can smell the beach fire where I had sat and eat gink for the first time. I still smell our house full of stink eggs aroma. I remember once how much I loved dry fish, especially halibut, and watch how my father and mother hang it out to dry and nurture it every day for about a week.

When I go to our Indian/Native people gathering where singing and dancing is taking place with our people -- my tongue just dances in harmony and my month moves easily and the sounds come out with little difficulty.

I want people to know that even though my parents are gone – I have slowly come to become whom I was born to be a "Tlingit" of Alaska.

It's sad that our Indian/Native people have to be cautious every time they have a concern to make known. There are people that I know and I'm one of them that were told in the round about way to keep quite and let the Native Corporations and Native Organizations handle and deal with this issue.

I strongly disagree – I'm a full 100 shares holder of Sealaska Corporation and have every right to share my concerns about its business matters and this issue today. Where I work shouldn't realistically cause

any conflicts and my job shouldn't be every put on the table for discussion by anyone – when I am on my on personal time. My work should never be jeopardize because of my involvement in issues

regarding the Native corporations. However, the people of Alaska should know that is what a majority of us are face with because of the strong and rich Native Corporations. The Native corporation have the money to buy power and use very expensive lawyers to tell it the way they want issue told.

I heard people tell me that the non-natives are using this as a vehicle to further divide our people, specifically Senator Halford. They accused Senator Halford never helping the Indian/Native people – he has a track record of this as a Legislature. He was accused of having a bigger agenda that ties to the “Indian Country” issue. Senator Halford was accused of using this resolution to get at terminating “Indian Country” in the State of Alaska.

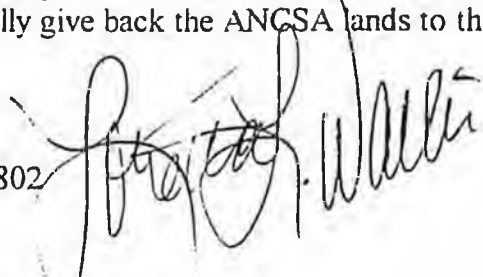
However people need to understand that Senator Halford has opened doors for the common Indian/Native people to be heard again. Senator Halford intentions to sponsoring this resolutions is understood by me to get Accountability for Native Corporations in regards to ANCSA. If, Senator Halford has any hidden agendas – I am not aware of them. If his past has a track record of not helping our Indian/Native people – will today hopefully is a new track for him.

The questions I have that needs to be followed up to make me feel comfortable that this issue is not dead issue. are:

- 1) Whom is going to be responsible for the outcome of the audit, if deficiencies are the results?
- 2) Whom will be select to do the audit?
- 3) How can I know this resolution will produce results that most of the Indian/Native people are expecting?
- 4) The only item left to audit is the land. The billion dollars , profits, and NOL s are probably unsalvageable. What will be the major focus of the audit be?

I again reiterate my support to the resolution SJR28 to give the Indian/Native peoples voices ~~back~~ to them and to rightfully give back the ANCSA lands to the Indian/Native people of Alaska.

Loretta L. Wallin
P.O. Box 22373
Juneau, Alaska 99802
(907) 586-4012



Sealaska Corporation Shareholder
Goldbelt Incorporate Shareholder

FAIR CORPORATION PLATFORM

1. WE ARE ENDORSING CHANGE WITHIN OUR CORPORATION
2. WHEN THE NOL MONEYS BECOME AVAILABLE, WE WANT A BOARD THAT SUPPORTS 100% DISTRIBUTION TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.
3. WHEN A PROFIT OF MONEY IS MADE THE SHAREHOLDERS WOULD LIKE A FAIR PERCENTAGE OF THE RETURNED MONIES.


WE WANT A BOARD OF DIRECTOR TEAM THAT IS IN FAVOR OF ELECTION REFORM THAT :


 Will make our elections fair for all shareholders and let the highest voted candidates win

 Will have all candidates on the corporate proxy card IN alphabetical order

 Will do away with board Slates

 Will have all discretionary votes divided evenly among all candidates

 Will Give the same record date shareholders lists to all candidates at the same time, no tricks

 Will have an independent third party run all elections rather than the Board of Directors and have it certified by a State of Alaska Official

4. WE WANT A BOARD THAT WILL BRING THE ISSUE OF OUR CHILDREN AND NEWBORNS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS, MOST CHILDREN WHO WERE BORN AFTER 1971 ARE NOT SHAREHOLDERS, YET THEY ARE NATIVES OF OUR SHAREHOLDER S.
5. WE WANT A BOARD THAT WILL BRING THE ISSUE OF OUR ELDERS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS
6. WE WANT A BOARD THAT IS TRUSTWORTHY AND RESPONSIVE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS AND WILL FOLLOW CORPORATE POLICIES adopted by the majority of the shareholders
7. WE WANT TERM LIMITS SET ON HOW LONG A BOARD MEMBER COULD SERVE
8. WE WANT OUR YOUNG PEOPLE TO START TO BECOME GROOMED TO RUN OUR CORPORATIONS
9. WE WANT A BOARD THAT WILL BE RESPONSIVE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS CONCERNS IN A RESPECTFUL MANNER
10. WE WANT FINANCIAL REPORTS GIVEN TO ALL SHAREHOLDERS THAT IS ITEMIZED STRAIGHT FORWARD, FOR INSTANCE HOW MUCH MONEY DO WE HAVE, HOW MUCH MONEY DID EACH BUSINESS MAKE, HOW MUCH MONEY WAS DONATED AND TO WHO AND WHY, HOW MUCH MONEY ARE WE PAYING TO OPERATE OUR CORPORATIONS
11. WE WANT A REEVALUATION ON THE PAY OF THE EMPLOYEES AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS. WE SUPPORT FAIR PAY COMPARABLE TO THE STATE PAY AND BENEFITS PACKAGE.

Jerry Halford

Joan Marie Dangeli
Athabascan Tsimshian/Sealaska Corporation At-Large Share Owner
Testimony SJR 28, Reg. Corp. Audits - April 24, 1997

Senator Halford is not calling for an open-ended repeat audit. He is asking that the investment made for the welfare of Alaskan Natives in 1971 be audited for how much of the ^{billions} \$1,000,000,000 and 44,000,000,000 acres of land reached the average Alaskan Native as was intended in 1971. and the investment to assist them in their need for self-determination, something we enjoy nothing of currently - this can be proven, invite me to the table, I can show you specifically why we do not, what laws are not protecting us. It is an educational issue.

If Senator Duncan and others feel SJR 28 gives false hopes to Natives, you are the lawmakers, then put what gives hope in there, you are in the position to do this. National attention and United States Presidential involvement are needed for an aboriginal people in deep peril due to something intended for them running wildly about in the wind - it is literal cultural termination in the works. We are tired of being handed off to someone else every where we go. 500 years of fighting has been too long - you are law makers, let's get to the bottom of this - let us have a little peace in our lives - without truth, there is only unrest for us. Our heritage foundation only gives two \$500 awards in your lifetime to study your culture, there is no system in place in land and support to allow it to continue to exist. *with the termination laws or awards yearly all the elements of it were not.*

The Claims Act land was intended for the tribes - somewhere the Claims Act changed the intent on the Natives - the tribes who all this was meant for now have nothing - but 26 years of oppression. I don't agree that these corporations are simply state chartered for profit corporations because of the Claims Act hearing minutes, the testimony, the protection the Natives were told they would enjoy (p. 98). An aboriginal people is just that: aboriginal. For this I am asking that page 3, line 19, of the working SJR 28 draft "in achieving the goals set by the Congress" be amended somehow to state more specifically the goals of land for the Native way of life to continue to a healthy degree, and economic compensation award to better the lives of an economically destitute people."

I am requesting that line 8 on page 3 of the working draft of SJR 28 be amended to read two-thirds, and not one-third due to the following. I am submitting today factual pages from the McDowell Group which Sealaska Corporation paid to research how many jobs were provided by the regional Native corporation and all village corporations in the whole area of Southeastern Alaska. There are 15,812 Alaskan Natives in Southeastern Alaska, per Sealaska Corporation. 1,895 jobs were provided, and it does not even state if they went to Natives or non-Natives. This flyer from Sealaska Corporation for FY 1995 in which they state under "JOBS" that "Many shareholders are employed directly by Sealaska". . . Approximately 150 shareholders receive job referral assistance each year from Sealaska." No numbers are provided. There is not even mandated Native hire in Sealaska Corporation, it is a preference that is mentioned in contracts, but not mandated or enforced. Why after 26 years? *Ethel Lund, the year she was chair of Sealaska's board, made \$74,000. Why?*

On page 3, lines 28 and 29, if the word "compliance" is strengthened more somehow to fit tightly to these things intended by the Claims Act, so there is no room for ambiguousness left where opposition seems to be trying and find a hole in everything

because I too want to know, "*How much land, money, and jobs flowed through Sealaska Corporation since 1971, and how much of that has reached the average Alaskan Native since 1971.*" The answer will frighten you.

Sealaska Corporation has only remained profitable due to trees. In 26 years, not even one business that was purchased turned over profits so they were sold as losses - and bankruptcy almost occurred if not for the NOL 'bail out' legislation. The corporation was established so that the settlement land and money equitably reached the Natives. Some of the organizations the corporation is heavily financially supporting are taking our rights away through Congress. AFN first intro'd HB 251 as HB 501 in 1994. Sealaska staff and attorneys testified as sponsors at the hearings. Our money is spent to remove rights, not empower us. We are not all even members of these organizations they financially help to exist, and we are certainly not contacted by them. Why is our money going to them? Something is wrong here, let's be human about this and get to the bottom of it.

promises were made to these people. I did not discover until the mid 1980s that Natives had no land, and were never going to receive any - their ability for their way of life to survive forever seriously jeopardized - presently on the brink of extinction.

For many, many years Sealaska wasn't telling that we weren't going to get any of the land of the Claims Act, until our education got good enough, and our age matured to where our requests for answers became more ^{precise} intelligent, under Byron Mallot's public relations responses we finally came to great, great fear when we realized the land had been completely removed from - ^{the Native} it was stated to us that it was a for-profit corporation - and our having land was a fallacy for it was corporate land like Ford motor's or something. I believe the corporations took a turn right there from the intent of the Claims Act. There was enormous wealth, a support system for the culture and lives of the Natives could have occurred. I believe the ^{is unknown but} billion and 44 million acres of land and money was mismanaged by lax management and ulterior motives regarding the wealth now in their control.

Why the Native corporations took the position that they did not have to make the 44,000,000 acres available to the Natives ^{and} their way of life ^{is unknown but} has thrown tribes and Natives into great devastation, for it was against everything that was told to them in 1971, and against everything they had believed in their hearts in regards to the settlement, ^{mine too}

and I believe not all, but a majority of the formed Native corporations took advantage of that confusion and became millionaires and vehicles of huge donations to federations, boards, committees, political campaigns, and they used the settlement to protect their new found personal fortune.

These are like an array of BIA's being kept in operation making things more difficult for the Native people, where the Native ^{land} money is just not reaching the Alaskan Natives. Instead of just having to defend our problems when we come up against the aggregate power of the Native corporations, we now have the AFN's to contest with, and Native political affiliations passing resolutions where we aren't even all members of those things. But our settlement money is freely flowing into them, \$99,000 Sealaska dollars went to AFN in 1996 alone, so the corporations send them forth as 'Native leaders' on our behalf when these places never ask me, an Alaskan Native and United States citizen how I feel on the matters they put out there. But my Native corporation money in this way ends up being used to fight me over and over again if I find abuse is occurring - because it all comes down to an added layer of beauracra^{cy} to the Claims Act.

The delegation in D.C. said it won't even listen to us individually, it had to go through AFN - well AFN is funded by the corporations and not the 226 tribes, but the delegation is still being defiant and writing me letters that they're listening to AFN as our 'leaders.' Well, AFN and regional corporations are at cross purposes with the 226 tribes, because AFN and the corporations have all the land and money, and the tribes have nothing. The true arrangement here needs to be known. ^{TP} I have an e-mail written by the vice-president of Sealaska Corporation (Robert Loescher) being quite defiant to the 226 tribal council members and expressing his need to protect the land from these tribes who 'knew how to take such matters and move quickly with them.' He stated he was a fiduciary protector of the regional corporation land. Here is the e-mail, you are all welcome to make copies of it if you would like. Sounds to me like he is protecting the Claims Act land ^{from} the Natives and not ^{for} them. People like this need to be removed from Native corporate offices.

Natives who learned of the true arrangement of things now know only unanswered despair. What business does the corporation have funding all strange ^{WPM} these things that are so out of touch of the Native people, when the corporation was to be strictly set up so the settlement equitably reached the Natives? A charge made by Congress, but dismissed conveniently by all those around.

In our corporation, Sealaska, alone, the average income of each of the top six officers is that equal to the president of the United States and the corporate secretary is reported to fully make more than the United States president's press secretary. (Here is the financial report to prove it. They won't report the performance award for the CEO each year claiming it just hasn't been given yet. But he gets it after the book comes to our homes. *Why don't ever get to know how he is perf. awarded* Now, this corporate model has not proven to work. *made our book dirtier*

While I'm telling of the problems as briefly as I can, I will also propose the Yukon Indian Land Claim Umbrella Final Agreement as a model solution that gets things out of the control of the corporations and into the hands of the Alaskan Native people and their land-use needs met very uniformly, very understandingly. *we*

The corporations are going to fight because there is big money involved here for them, great political power - they loose the present system of dictatorship - but I'm asking you each to consider taking the grief from the Native people, and the responsibility to your friendships to those in control of corporate assets, to view this model as a way to not only protect the rights of the Native people, but to free yourself from a controversial relationship that may be oppressing the Native people. If someone has access to a way to copy the Yukon Final Agreement executive summary for each of you - I will lend this to you.

I know many matching grants are pursued but these bodies that claim to care for our rights are lobbying congress all the time to change our rights, and they speak to you as though they care, but we have e-mails from the vice-president of Sealaska Corp. where they are inclined to protect the corporation land from the tribes, and not for them and their needs for use of it - AFN was given \$99,000 by Sealaska in 1996. They do not represent the 226 tribes, or speak for them. Those tribes were given the full force of the law federal government-to-government relationships with the United States. They need to be spoken and dealt with, not the Sealaska representatives, the AFNs. *not*

Some of these corporations claim to you they support the Natives and the need for land in their lives. Well why in 26 years haven't they taken all that time as the time to take such a grand opportunity and prove it? The political system can be used for a good purpose and *for* bad purposes.

That is our money, blowing about in the wind to political campaigns that are actually corporation lobbying efforts to try and do away with our rights. The corporations know that the land is now being looked at, and why it and the money didn't reach the Natives. This is serious. It isn't the non-Natives hurting us, it is the corporate boards.

Why the corporations haven't faced up to the fact that we have had to approach the non-Natives to protect us from them is a very odd thing, *is* very confusing. Non-Natives had to help us with HB 251 which would have made our ability to challenge a board director ever again up to whether a state court felt we had 'proven' a reason to - this applied to cultural, land, or business issues we felt challenged on. Well, so much for our having maximum participation in things that affect our rights and properties, we've tried and challenge the land issue before. That land is being withheld from us, we never asked for all of it, just what was rightfully to be ours for the Native way of life to continue and that the wealth be equitably shared with us - not the present system of dictatorship that exists.

For a non-Native to understand what this type of an arrangement does to tribes, having the lands and compensation award intended for them kept from them by the corporations, I can only tell you of what happened to the old full-blooded Natives in my family and help you to look to what happened to some of my best friends with the Klamath reservation when Roosevelt

experimented with termination of tribes and took their reservation, which they do not have to this day.

The people began to rapidly die, they were homeless, living in streets. A whole cycle of abuse began for a race of beautiful people, a nation. Due to things like this cultural termination was outlawed.

My grandmother, like me, had her reservation taken and a full-blooded Athabascan-Tsimshian woman, had her entire Native status caught up in just Sealaska Corporation. I lived around her for 31 years. I listened to her speak of her grief all my life, and when I got old enough to understand what she was saying, I felt what she spoke of was a modern-day holocaust.

My family retained through homestead title 5 acres of the last historical encampment of our Athabascan Tsetsaut Tribe (Zitz Zaow). I am the first generation to not have been raised on this land, my mother and her 13 brothers and sisters were raised there.

All of the full-blooded Athabascan's that she grew up around are in their graves, many are now buried upon our land. She was the oldest living member when she passed away in late 1993. Her race of people have vanished in a very, very short period of time. The language gone, a people and their beautiful history forever lost into time. English was not my grandmother's first language.

When I walked across our land when we went there to place her grave ~~here~~ in 1993, I looked at the graves and wondered, why are all the tribes people in their graves, what can you really say happened here? I believe it is because although technically in law we were not terminated, all the elements of termination exist for the Alaskan Natives. Sealaska gives two approximate \$500.00 awards in your life time to study your own heritage. This does not continue cultural termination. A non-political cultural support system needs to be in place in the parts of our lands capable of supporting the passing of cultural knowledge. Even in situations where an elder Native medicine man with the last knowledge of certain ceremonies within him, which no one else has, he has to fight hard our Native corporation for that place to teach, and I've been helping this medicine man with his over six-year venture of not being allowed the lease to the six acres to preserve the spiritual history.

The first two sentences of the Claims Act states that the settlement was to be accomplished rapidly, in conformity with the real economic and social needs of Natives, with maximum participation by Natives in decisions affecting their rights and property . . ." (Sec.2(a)(b)).

This was to be a settlement for the people - nothing was settled culturally or economically for other than a very, very small handful of the Native people put under the 200 Corporations where they either had very little share owners to compensate, or all the money generates to those within.

Look at the 1988 amendments for 1991 - they took our rights away once again in there, our right to opt-out of this misleading mess called the Claims Act. We have to "petition" the 15812, a \$20,000 venture, to even *bring it to a vote*. Native people are very poor, \$20,000 is a lot of money, but no one took that into consideration, that our money was tied up in the corporation and how much money it would take us to petition the 15,812, they are all over the State ~~and~~ and it costs a lot in paper and postage to petition.

Part of the accountability not being granted to share owners is in that the state law requires ^{1/2 of the 15812 head count of share owners of Sealaska to vote yes to change anything culturally,} ~~or in business.~~ ^{re: to land & by} Not all are even voting anymore. It is a minimum \$20,000 venture for us to try and change anything because the corporation will not change things willingly for us. So, a state recall law has to be invoked to force them to stop and listen - but it is \$20,000 and Native people are very poor so really we have no self-determination in this corporate system. Even if everyone

was voting, it would always take 7,907 to vote yes to pass anything. But when people stop voting, that 7,907 required to change something stays the same.

The proxies are sophisticated, old people don't understand and when I ran for the board I still cannot tell you exactly what 94,000 votes that I received meant ~~because of the head count versus voting share laws~~. Bylaws are changed regularly at Sealaska without any vote of the share owners - we often don't even know when we've lost another right. I have a lot of resource documentation on our rights being removed silently by the board incumbents.

When 60.53% of the 15812 head count voted in 1994, that meant that only 9,571 of the 15,812 voted. We were still required to get 7,907 to vote yes to pass anything. So if in 1994 1,665 of the 9,571 that voted had voted no on a cultural or business issue of concern to us, we would ~~lose~~ ^{have} currently we can't change anything by force due to this strict law of 1/2 plus one of all 15812 voting yes required to change anything.

In 1995 only 60.2% of the 15812 voted. That means only 9,519 voted and still having to have 7,907 to vote yes to pass anything, if 1,612 had voted no, we would not have been able to change a cultural or business concern of ours. We always have to have 7,907 vote yes to change anything.

In 1996, Sealaska offered \$25.00 for each person that voted. So, 78% voted, that still made it so that 22% or 3,479 are not voting anymore at all. But still we can't change anything because if 4,427 had voted no that year, we would have lost. We can't change anything - we aren't allowed any say in anything due to having so many share owners and such strict state laws. It is extremely costly emotionally and financially to pursue any cultural or business issue at all. This is not self-determination, since we can't do it, ~~we are dictated to for 26 years~~ ^{child's scribbling - my intent remains the same altho there's a line here.}

I see big corporate officers already approaching Senator Halford's efforts disrespectfully and ^{here.} untruthfully. This month Carl Marrs used the Anchorage Daily to say Halford has never done anything for Natives before. He tried to help kill a bill in 1995 the corporations were trying to introduce to restrict Native share owners through the legislature-HB 251. Sealaska said they have given their share owners \$120,000,000 since 1971, that comes to approximately \$7589.20 over a 26 year period and the financial report of the year 1994 alone said \$172,000,000 was spent in unidentified costs and expenses, we received \$46.00 that year. The state and corporate laws bind the Native people to being able to do nothing at all.

With the tribes struggling, for both land and money to manage our people, without either of these things, we have a people in peril and the regional corporations existing at cross-purposes with tribes. Many full-blooded very old Native people have died with nothing, and this is continuing through to our generation. I am asking you to set aside your belief that things are alright for the Native people and help them.

In spite of laws over the Natives that stated their rights and property "shall never be taken away from them without their consent" and that their property, rights, and liberty . . . shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by congress - our land and our money has been taken from us by the control of unhealthy regional corporation boards.

At ~~Rural~~ ^{Rural} Cap a few weeks ago one old Indian man said, "If we could just get our young educated so they can stand up for our rights." Well, that is what I'm trying to do for them, I'm trying to do what they cannot - give them tools, open doors, anything that stops this internal peril they are all experiencing clear through to their death. They live lives full of threats to their way of life, activities dangerous to their economic and social well-being. There is no reason a modern day holocaust should exist - Hitler is gone now. Please let these Native people have a little rest before they die, they have been fighting all of their lives and the fight of the later part of this century has

been to get to use our land and have some of the rewards of the compensation of the Claims Act. Native people have been battling for 500 years now, they are not going to give up now. Maybe something can happen here where we at least help our Alaskan Native people some.

In conclusion, there is a true story of a young man that was sentenced for a crime he did not commit. His foster mother fought for years to get him out of jail. The day she finally won, the judge said to the young man 'the sun truly shined upon you the day this woman came into your life.' This story brought tears to my eyes - because here was love and years of persistent belief that had freed someone for something they hadn't done. This is what Senator Halford's bill made me feel and it made me think of that story - the sun truly shined upon the deep generational grief and hardships we've had to live through until the day he intro'd that bill. Everyone feels the land and money were stolen from the Natives not once, but twice, and the second time is being done by those in control of our corporate assets. Thank you Senator Halford - I believe every word of SJR 28 should stay exactly as it is written. The credibility and accuracy of that legislation is right on, every part of it speaks truth to the hardships of Alaska's Natives - and maybe it will help take away some of this tear we all live in.

Jean Dangel
Box 34711
Juneau Alaska
99803
586-3506

I want to help form
Self determination
that will work in the corporation
not have someone else dictate
it to me from afar!

To whom it may concern
I Harvey Wheaton who hold
100 shares of stock in Gold Belt
and Sealaska would welcome
a audit, I can't believe the
Board of Directors who are
Share Holders just as we are
Did Not I include us in the
Health care coverage as they have
or the Retirement Programs they
Created for themselves what is
good for one Share Holder should
Be good for all Shareholders.

Harvey Wheaton
586.2476



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate State Affairs Committee
committee name

committee on SJR 28 Federal Audit of ANSCA Corp. dated April 23, 1997
bill/subject

RECEIVED
APR 23 1997

Ans'd.....

I completely support the Audit of ANSCA corporations. I think the money that gets squandered should go toward more and Better health care.

Signed: Virginia B. Hunter
Testifier

Representing (Optional)

206 Portlock, Kenai, AK 99611

Address

907-283-4116

Phone No.

TESTIMONY

The Senate State Affairs Committee
SJR 28 Federal Audit of Native Regional Corporations

Thursday, April 24, 1997

RECEIVED

APR 24 1997

Ans'd.....

By: Jessica Atobieson (Comeaux)
37145 Moser Road
Soldotna, Alaska 99669

I am in favor of "SJR 28 Federal Audit of Native Regional Corporations". I am not a shareholder but I am a descendent through my mother. I want to request that this resolution include ANSCA City and village corporations especially the Kenai Native Association, Inc. I want to learn more about what these corporations have done for the Native People and how it will affect the future of those who will inherit stock.

TESTIMONY

The Senate State Affairs Committee
SJR 28 Federal Audit of Native Regional Corporations

Thursday, April 24, 1997

By: Casey Mitchell (Comeaux)
37145 Moser Road
Soldotna, Alaska 99669

RECEIVED

APR 24 1997
APS J.....

I am in favor of "SJR 28 Federal Audit of Native Regional Corporations". I am not a shareholder but I am a descendant and one day I might have shares in the corporation through my mother. I want to request that this resolution include ANSCA City and village corporations especially the Kenai Native Association, Inc.

SEC
Securities
Exchange
Commission

CIRI COOK INLET REGION INC.
Memorandum

To: Regional Corporation CEOs

From: Carl H. Marrs, President, ~~CIRI~~

Date: April 14, 1997

Subject: Update

RECEIVED

As most of you have read in the Daily News, I traveled to Juneau last week to address the Senator Halford issue. Things seem to be worse than I originally thought.

I believe the source of the problem is generated by Bob Rude, one of CIRI's dissident shareholders. He is effectively using Jerry Ward's office as a conduit, who in turn is using Rick Halford to give some credibility to Bob's personal campaign.

I met with Senator Halford on the issue of the Senate passing a resolution to have all Native Corporations audited. Even though Senator Halford could not defend the actions in any credible way, I could not persuade him to drop the issue. All he would say is that he thought it was appropriate and that he thinks CIRI has one billion dollars worth of land that hasn't been recorded. In other words, he is "hell bent" on trying to push this Senate Resolution through. I believe he wants to stir up trouble and take the focus off Indian Country and Subsistence.

I met with Jerry Mackie, and he is willing to proceed with a hearing on this topic; but after meeting with Senator Halford, I believe we shouldn't hold a hearing at this time. I'm certain this is a direct attack on CIRI, and he is fronting the issue for Jerry Ward and Bob Rude.

I met with the Governor, and he told the legislature this is a private matter and the State has no plans to audit any Native Corporation.

On Banking and Securities, I asked the Governor to consider putting that division under the Department of Law. He was not interested in making that kind of a change. However, he did say he would look into the problems Native Corporations are having and the non-response of Banking and Securities in carrying out the law. He will have the Department of Law work more closely with Banking and Securities on issues confronting the Native Corporations. So, those of you having problems with Banking and Securities, please let the Governor know. The more input he gets regarding the lack of carrying out the law, the easier it will be to convince the Administration that change is needed within the Department, and maybe we will get some oversight by the Department of Law.

Memo to CEO's
April 14, 1997
Page 2

My recommendations for now are: (I) We don't hold the hearing, and we wait to see what happens. If each of you would register your displeasure with the President of the Senate and those who have co-sponsored this Resolution as soon as possible, it would be helpful (II) Let the Governor know that Banking and Securities is not doing its job as it should under ANCSA and that change is needed for it to be effective.

I think it is a good idea to get our legal committee together and work toward a solution. I know Mark Kroloff is happy to spearhead this effort.

Attached is a copy of a letter I sent to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House and copied to Senator Green, Chairman of the State Affairs Committee and to the Governor.

I hope this brings you up-to-speed. If you have any questions or want to pursue this differently let me know.

CHM/dm/0122

Attachments

cc: Mark Kroloff

Ahtna, Inc.

MILE 115 RICHARDSON HIGHWAY
PHONE: (907) 822-2476
FAX: (907) 822-3495

Post-it® Fax Note	7671	Date	4/24	# of pages	2
To	SEN. GREEN	From	Emilie		
Co./Dept.	(S) STA	Co.	GLN L10		
Phone #		Phone #	822-5588		
Fax #		Fax #	FRO ROY EDWAN		
TC 70661 WR		SEN TESTIMONY			

April 23, 1997

P.O. BOX 649
GLENNALLEN, AK 99588

The Honorable Mike Miller, Senate President
The Honorable Gail Phillips, Speaker of the House
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska

RECEIVED

Re: Senate Joint Resolution 28

ASS. U.

Dear Senator Miller and Representative Phillips:

Ahtna Incorporated has several concerns about Senate Joint Resolution 28, which intends to request the Federal government to conduct an audit of the Alaska Native regional corporations to determine their compliance with the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and to review the accountability of the corporations to their shareholders.

Great Expectations

Ahtna's primary concern is that the proposed audit and the publicity surrounding SJR28 have raised expectations that no audit could hope to fulfill.

SJR28 contains a number of objectives that range from determining where the money went to ascertaining why certain Alaska Natives live in poverty to ascertaining why certain Alaska Natives seek sovereignty. During testimony on Tuesday, speakers who supported SJR28 raised additional issues, ranging from needing jobs to the demise of the Athabaskan language, all of which they seem to think SJR28 will resolve. Passing SJR28 would only increase expectations of solutions to a vast array of problems that no audit could hope to resolve.

Is a Federal audit expected to find *magic solutions* to a broad array of problems that have escaped the regional corporations, village corporations, and the State for 25 years? For example, is a Federal auditor to solve the problem of Native poverty when the entire Federal government cannot solve poverty and welfare problems?

Many shareholders live in rural areas where there are few jobs. Are the Native corporations supposed to create *make work* jobs to provide for the financial well being of all of their

shareholders? The Federal government has not been able to afford such an approach since the work programs of the Great Depression. How can the regional corporations be expected to do so? If they did, they would all be in bankruptcy and subject to legitimate criticism of mismanagement.

During Tuesday's testimony, other issues raised by speakers involved value judgements. For example, one was concern over "prudent use" of land by regional corporations. Who is to judge what is "prudent" use of the land? If the Legislature were to ask ten different people, it would receive ten different answers. How is a Federal auditor to make this judgement?

Many valid concerns have been raised through discussion of SJR28, but an "audit" is not the means through which any of these problems can be resolved. Raising expectations of simple solutions will only exacerbate the problems.

Discrimination

SJR28 is highly discriminatory. Why are all and only Alaska Native regional corporations being targeted? Surely other corporations have a few dissident shareholders with complaints.

One or two of the Alaska Native regional corporations admittedly have a group of dissident shareholders. But, why are all of the regional corporations being targeted? If regional corporations without problems are included in this *round up*, why not include other corporations without problems? Perhaps Carrs, NBA, Veco, and others should be audited as well. It seems highly discriminatory to target only corporations owned by Alaska Natives.

Practicality


SJR28 states that one of its goals is to "find where [the] money went". The bulk of ANCSA money was received 20+ years ago. Is SJR28 envisioning a 25-year audit? No corporation, Native-owned or otherwise, retains records for that many years, making such an audit impossible.

If the Legislature wants to "find where the money went", a review of the regional corporations' financial statements would provide that information. The *Statement of Cash Flows* in their annual reports provides precisely that information.

• • •

As you know, all of the regional corporations have financial audits each year, as required by law. We have nothing to hide. However, the audit proposed in SJR28 has no hope of accomplishing its stated objectives.

Very truly yours,


Ray S. Ewan,
President and CEO



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate State Affairs Committee
committee name
 committee on SJR 28 Federal Audit of Native Regional Corporations
bill/subject dated 4-24-97

I am in Favor of Resolution 28 & have
 submitted my testimony on April 22, 1997. Please
 add the following to my testimony.

Please add to the Resolution SJR 28 a
 Freeze on all sale/exchange of ANSCA Lands
 until after the Audit.

Thank you

RECEIVED
 APR 24 1997
 ANS 6

Signed: Bernadine Atchison

Testifier

Self

Representing (Optional)

37145 Maser Road, Soldotna, AK 99669

Address

262-9497

Phone No.

Halvor Engelstad
Sealaska Corporation Shareholder

RECEIVED
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Ans'd.....

Questions one and two are directed to:
All Alaska Regional Native Corporations
Representatives

1. Has the corporation, at any time, directed or deposited funds and or investment instruments in offshore (foreign) accounts? Please specify type, location, original amount and current balance of such accounts and transactions.

2. Has any Chief Executive Officer and/or Board Member directed or deposited funds or other investment instruments in offshore (foreign) accounts using funds/investments obtained from the corporation for services rendered as corporate employees, officers, contractors and consultants? Please specify type, location, original amount and current balance and name of person responsible of such accounts and transactions.

Signed Halvor Engelstad
Date 4-23-1997



Alaska State Legislature

RECEIVED
APR 24 1997
ARS d

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Sen Jerry Ward
committee name
committee on _____, dated 4-24-97
bill/subject

*I would like to know the truth of Roy
Hundred's pay per year.
Would like to know the true value of land
also how much money is left.
Why they are so rich and we are poor.*

Signed: Rona L Miller
Testifier
C. I. R. I.
Representing (Optional)
3407 Squared Rd # 51
Address
562-9706
Phone No.

**THE FOLLOWING PAGES MAY
NOT FILM LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF
THE POOR QUALITY OF THE ORIGINAL**

REMUNERATION FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED 12/31/96

Name and Capacity	Base Compensation ¹	Bonus ¹	Profit Sharing Plan ¹	Long Term Compensation ¹
Carl H. Marr President & CEO	562,366	152,250	22,761	\$ 437,377 0
Stephen C. Hillard Vice President, Cook Inlet Corp.	270,323	60,000	0	\$ 330,323 N/A
Mark Krolhoff Vice President & General Counsel	180,763	50,732	20,132	\$ 251,627 0
Kirk S. McCee Vice President, Real Estate	180,339	48,364	20,426	\$ 249,029 0
Roy M. Hulndorf Chairman	(See note 1)			\$ 933,744
SUB-TOTAL	\$893,791	\$311,646	\$63,319	0
Other officers' base compensation, bonuses, profit sharing plan, and deferred long term compensation plan where applicable (representing 5 persons)		\$ 1,023,583		
Directors' Attendance and In-Service Fees		\$70,500		
Total Aggregate Remuneration for all Directors & Officers as a Group (represents 24 persons)		2,302,383		

NOTES TO REMUNERATION TABLE

This note details remuneration paid Roy M. Hulndorf by the company, as well as by BellSouth in 1996: (a) In 1996, CTRI entered into a consulting agreement with Roy Hulndorf under which he is paid hourly for consulting services requested by CTRI in its operation. CTRI paid Mr. Hulndorf \$377,027 for such services in 1996. (b) As required by law, Mr. Hulndorf was paid \$26,852 in respect of earned but unused leave upon the end of his employment with CTRI as President at the end of 1995 (effective January 2, 1996). (c) Mr. Hulndorf received \$22,761 in profit sharing fees and an accrued fee in his capacity as a CTRI director in 1996. (d) Pursuant to the action of the Board of Directors of CTRI, a \$200,000 service award was paid to Mr. Hulndorf in 1996 in recognition of his approximately 23 years of service as President of CTRI. (e) Mr. Hulndorf accepted an offer from Cook Inlet-BellSouth PCS, L.P. (the "Partnership") to serve as its Chief Executive Officer pursuant to an employment agreement effective January 1, 1996. Under that employment agreement, Mr. Hulndorf was entitled to receive a base salary, a potential annual short-term bonus, and a completion bonus of \$200,000 per year contingent upon his remaining with the Partnership until the end of three years of the term of the Partnership. The employment agreement provided for full payment of the completion bonus in the event of early termination of the Partnership. The Partnership, a joint venture of subsidiaries of CTRI and BellSouth, was formed to offer personal communication services ("PCS") to customers in the Southeastern United States. Unexpectedly, however, the Partnership did not as a result of a failed bid to acquire the Federal Communications Commission's 175 MHz band license auction. As a result, in April 1996, under the terms of the Partnership agreement, BellSouth was required by CTRI to purchase all CTRI's interests in the Partnership and to assume all liabilities of the Partnership, including the obligation to pay the accelerated completion bonus to Mr. Hulndorf. Under these circumstances in 1996, following BellSouth's acquisition of the partnership interests, the Partnership paid Mr. Hulndorf a base salary of \$25,000, no annual short-term bonus, and a completion bonus of \$600,000.

Includes use of company owned vehicle. CTRI has a variable non-qualified deferred compensation plan applicable to key executives whereby the executive may instruct the company to pay a portion of their base salary and/or bonus into a plan trust. The company does not contribute additional amounts to the trust. Since it is a portion of the employees' regular compensation that is paid into the plan, amounts paid into the plan in 1996 are already included in the figures set forth above.

(Continued on page 12)

Compensation Committee Meeting
February 16, 1994
Page 2

#2

[REDACTED]

Recess

[REDACTED]

Reconvene

The Committee reconvened at 12:00 noon on February 17, 1994 to continue discussion of the President's contract. All committee members, except for Robert Woodhead, attended the reconvened meeting as well as Roy Huhndorf.

Perkins motion moved that "the Compensation Committee recommend to the Board a service award in the amount of \$630,000 be awarded to Roy Huhndorf on December 31, 1995." The motion was seconded by Debbie Fullenwider and passed by voice vote.

MOTION

Agnes Brown moved that "the Compensation Committee recommend to the CIRI board the President's contract be approved incorporating the recommendations on page two only of the Perkins Cole letter." The motion was seconded and passed by voice vote.

MOTION

Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 1:20 p.m.

[Signature]
Chairman

6-27-94
Date

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] for constitutional

[REDACTED] /D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

MOTION

Board Retreat Mr. Huhndorf said that plans for the retreat are progressing. The Hyatt Regency Hotel in Scottsdale, Arizona has been confirmed as the location for the dates April 20-24, 1994 (April 20th and 24th being travel days). A draft agenda for the retreat was included in the Board packet.

President's Contract - An Executive Session was called to discuss this agenda item. In the absence of Chairman Colberg, the session was chaired by Agnes Brown. Following the Executive Session, Charles Anderson moved "the Compensation Committee recommendation of a service award of \$573,000 and health insurance of \$66,000, be approved." The motion was seconded.

Jerry Brown moved to amend the motion that "a lump sum payment of \$800,000 be made." The amendment was seconded and approved by voice vote. MOTION

The main motion, as amended, then passed unanimously. MOTION

ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 5:45 p.m.

Robert W. Rude
President

Agnes Brown
Secretary

Date 4/22/94

Date 4-27-94

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS

Piquiq Management Corporation is currently recruiting for the following positions:

Shipping and Receiving Warehouse Person.

This is a full-time position with benefits. **Duties include:** pickup and deliver materials throughout the Iisagvik College area; observe all applicable motor vehicle operation rules and regulations; receive materials delivered to Iisagvik; reference applicable purchase orders, verify that packaging is appropriately marked, inspect for damage, make receiving records; forward all paperwork to purchasing department; prepare materials for shipment, fill out bills of lading, deliver materials to carrier; maintain a supply of packaging and shipping materials; keep the area clean, recommend disposal of obsolete items to Supervisor; assist in building and ground maintenance functions; ensure that assigned vehicle is clean and maintained in accordance with company policy and manufacturer's instructions, comply with all safety rules, comply with Iisagvik's Standard Operating Procedures and Departmental Purchasing Procedures.

Qualifications: High school graduate or equivalent. Must have a minimum of two years experience in warehousing, stockroom, and/or expediting. Experience with IBM compatible computers and associated applications preferred. Must be able to lift and handle weights up to 75 lb. without assistance. Must have a current Alaska driver's license and a clean driving record. Must be able to complete and pass a pre-employment drug screen and appropriate background inquiries.

Executive Secretary/Higher Education Board Secretary. Duties include: performs

departmental equipment as necessary; maintaining a high level of confidentiality with records and information.

Requirements: High school graduate or equivalent. Typing speed of 40 wpm. Must be able to work with Microsoft Word and Excel. Experience working with general office equipment. Must have good communication, organizational and interpersonal skills. Must have a current Alaska drivers license and a clean driving record. Must be able to complete and pass a pre-employment drug screen and appropriate background inquiries. Position is open until filled.

Human Resources Technician. Responsibilities include: maintaining the Human Resources database; preparation of job announcements, eligibility and ineligibility lists, administration of the employee evaluation system; updating Job Hotline, performing staff orientation, receiving, reviewing, completing and processing employment-related paperwork, conducting and documenting exit interviews; performing other duties as assigned.

Qualifications: High school graduate or equivalent. One year of Human Resources, payroll, benefits, personnel or employee record keeping work experience required. One year of work experience with computers using Windows or DOS applications and other widely used office equipment. One year of work experience with the public preferred. One year of work experience with statistical records, report preparation, administrative or clerical support preferred. Inupiat speaking preferred. Must have a current Alaska driver's

Q&A #3

QUESTION: Is there a \$2,000 cap on CIRI dividends as some candidates have said in their mailings?

ANSWER: No. This is simply not true. There is no cap on shareholder dividends in the law and the Board has not imposed any cap on dividends. Rather, dividends will rise or fall as CIRI's net income rises or falls under CIRI's normal dividend policy. The \$2,000 figure is the amount established by Congress as the maximum amount that may be exempted from an individual's assets without jeopardizing public assistance benefits (welfare, food stamps, etc).

QUESTION: Please explain the references to Roy Hulendorf's retirement compensation.

ANSWER: Roy Hulendorf received a total of \$800,000 in retirement compensation: \$200,000 from CIRI and \$600,000 that was paid by BellSouth Corporation in return for Mr. Hulendorf's service as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the CIRI/BellSouth telecommunications partnership.

QUESTION: Can I advertise my business in the CIRI newsletter?

ANSWER: The CIRI Shareholder Update does not print advertisements. However, the "Business Directory for Cook Inlet Region, Inc." is published by

INFORMATIONAL HANDOUT FROM ROBERT W. RUDE

For those of you that supported my election last year, I thank you. Since July 1996, I have been trying to get information on how much land CIRI still owns and on management compensation but Marrs has denied many of my requests. After 8 months, I was finally given the information which I am bringing to you in this handout.

REPORTED COMPENSATION. In 1995 Huhndorf was paid \$441,390, Marrs \$297,190, Hillard \$348,729, and Kroloff \$228,179. In 1994, Huhndorf was paid \$391,224, Hillard \$655,483, Marrs \$235,896, and Kroloff \$212,492. In 1993, Huhndorf was paid \$548,971, Hillard \$405,179, Marrs \$326,270. In the last five years Huhndorf's pay averaged approximately \$8,417 per week (CIRI Proxy Statements 1994 to 1996). #1

SERVICE AWARD. In 1994, the CIRI Board approved a Service Award of \$800,000 for Huhndorf. Minutes of the Compensation Committee said the award was to be paid 12-31-95. The award was not reported to shareholders in CIRI's 1995 or 1996 Proxy Statements (CIRI minutes of 2-18-94). #2

ANOTHER \$825,000. CIRI's May 1996 newsletter it said Huhndorf was paid a total of \$800,000 in retirement compensation: \$200,000 from CIRI and \$600,000 from BellSouth for services as chairman of the CIRI/BELLSouth partnership. The newsletter did not tell you the correct amount. Huhndorf was paid \$625,000---not \$600,000. The three year contract was approved by the CIRI Board in October 1995, and it was signed by Mr. Hillard (an executive of Cook Inlet Corporation a subsidiary of CIRI) on January 16, 1996. WHY WASN'T THE CONTRACT SIGNED BY BELLSOUTH? There was no mention of a \$200,000 retirement bonus in the contract. Huhndorf was paid the \$625,000 on April 26, 1996, as a result of the early termination of his contract. MUST BE NICE TO MAKE \$825,000 IN THREE MONTHS! The money was not reported to shareholders in CIRI's 1996 Proxy Statement. #3

SPLIT THE POT. In early 1996, \$398,000 was given to Huhndorf and Marrs. The money was given as a RETIREMENT BONUS for Huhndorf and a raise for Marrs. WASN'T PROFIT SHARING PROVIDED AS A RETIREMENT OPTION FOR CIRI EMPLOYEES? #4

PROFIT SHARING. Proxy Statements from 1984 to 1996 show Huhndorf was paid over \$167,000 for PROFIT SHARING. When 12 years of Fund earnings are included the amount paid him is SUBSTANTIAL. I asked for the total amount of Profit Sharing that was paid Huhndorf but my request was denied by Marrs.

MORE MONEY. A Consulting Agreement pays Huhndorf \$150 PER HOUR plus expenses. He retains compensation paid from LIN TV, Southcentral Foundation, Cook Inlet Tribal Council and CIRI. In addition, he is paid board fees from our subsidiary corporations. Board fees received from subsidiaries are deducted from consulting fees owed Huhndorf by any of the subsidiaries. I asked for information that would show how much our subsidiaries paid Huhndorf but the information was denied me by Marrs. #5

SEVERANCE. In February 1995, the CIRI Board adopted a severance policy for executives which provided UP TO 12 MONTHS OF SALARY PLUS \$50,000 for executives who were employed at CIRI for 15 or more years. I wrote CIRI requesting a list of the executives and the severance paid to each of them but by request was denied by Marrs.

LONG-TERM COMPENSATION. CIRI management has a long-term compensation plan that covers ten years (from 1993 to 2003). Shareholders should request that the plan be explained to them.

RETIREMENT PARTY? In Dec. 1995, Huhndorf resigned from CIRI as CEO. His date of resignation was Jan. 2, 1996. DID YOU KNOW CIRI SPENT OVER \$110,000 FOR HUHNDORF'S RETIREMENT PARTY and for label pins?

FISHING LODGE. CIRI management has an EXCLUSIVE FISHING LODGE for executives, and it only cost US approximately \$235,000 in 1996. MUST BE NICE TO HAVE A FISHING LODGE PAID FOR BY SHAREHOLDERS. YOU MIGHT CALL AND SEE IF YOU CAN FISH THERE.

ITS YOUR MONEY. Last year CIRI spent over \$90,000 for Participation committees. DO YOU THINK THE COMMITTEES WERE WORTH THE EXPENSE? CIRI also spent about \$1.3 MILLION for professional services, advertising and promotion. A large amount of the money was spent to improve the image of management. HOW DO YOU LIKE THEM SPENDING YOUR MONEY TO IMPROVE THEIR IMAGE? Did you know that CIRI increased its advertising and promotion expenses by over \$41,000 last year to oppose my election to the CIRI Board?

LIVING IN POVERTY. It has been stated that approximately 70% OF OUR SHAREHOLDERS LIVE IN POVERTY. CAN YOU SEE WHY? ISN'T IT TIME WE PUT AN END TO CORPORATE GREED AND CONTROL?

4. OPTIONS.

- o CIRI's assets, including natural gas and oil holdings not included in year end reports, are worth nearly \$1 BILLION, according to Mr. Kriste a CIRI executive (Feb. 16, 1989 Anchorage News).
- o Include (CIRI's) Alaska real estate, and (CIRI) shares might well be worth \$100,000 OR MORE (Huhndorf Forbes 11-12-90).
- o Shareholder equity was \$70,525 PER 100 SHARES (CIRI 1995 Annual Report). WHAT WOULD SHAREHOLDER EQUITY BE IF ANCSA LANDS AND SUBSURFACE RESOURCES WERE ADDED?
- o Investors are paying 4.6 times book value (shareholder equity) for the Standard and Poors 500 and 20.5 TIMES PROFIT (quote from New York Times in Anchorage News 2-16-97).
- o CIRI's return on shareholder equity is about 2.6%. Many shareholders feel they could get a return of 6% or \$4200 per year instead of the \$1800-\$1900 a year we get.
- o Why is the vote on the options an advisory vote? Could it have anything to do with dissenters rights?

My book AN ACT OF DECEPTION is out, if you want a copy send a check or money order in the amount of \$13.50 (includes shipping) made out to: Robert W. Rude, 14940 Woodland Ave., Eagle River, Ak. 99577.

**EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT FOR
CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

This AGREEMENT is made this ____ day of _____, 1995 between Cook Inlet/Bell South PCS, L.P., having a principal place of business at Atlanta, Georgia (hereinafter referred to as the "Employer" or the "Company"), and Roy M. Huhndorf (hereinafter referred to as the "Employee").

WHEREAS, the Company desires to retain Employee as its Chairman and Chief Executive Officer on the terms and conditions set forth below, and Employee is willing to serve in that capacity on those terms and conditions.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing and of the respective covenants and agreements of the parties herein contained, the parties hereto, intending to be legally bound hereby, agree as follows:

FIRST

TERM OF EMPLOYMENT

Section 1.01. The Employer hereby employs and the Employee hereby accepts employment with the Employer for a period of three (3) years beginning on January 1, 1996. As used herein, the phrase "employment term" refers to this three year period.

SECOND

DUTIES OF THE EMPLOYEE

Section 2.01. The Employee shall serve as the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company. He shall do and perform all services, acts, or things necessary or advisable to oversee implementation of the Company's, business including overseeing the activities of the Chief Operating Officer, at the direction of, and subject to the policies set by, the Company's Management Committee.

DEVOTION OF TIME TO EMPLOYER'S BUSINESS

Section 2.02. The Employee shall devote reasonable efforts to his employment for as long as he is employed hereunder. During the employment term he shall devote sufficient amounts of his productive time, ability, and attention to the business of the Employer. The Company recognizes, however, that Employee will at the same time serve as the Chairman of the Board of Cook Inlet Region, Inc. ("CIRI") and as an officer or director of subsidiaries and affiliates of CIRI, and will also perform consulting and other services for CIRI and for others during the employment term. The Company approves of Employee's performance of such other

however, that with Employee's written consent, venue may alternatively be in any location in which venue would appropriately lie.

CONTAINMENT OF ENTIRE AGREEMENT HEREIN

Section 9.03. This Agreement supersedes any and all other agreements, either oral or in writing between the parties hereto with respect to the employment of the Employee by the Employer and contains all of the covenants and agreements between the parties with respect to such employment in any manner whatsoever. Each party to this Agreement acknowledges that no inducements, representations, promises, or agreements, orally or otherwise, have been made by either party, or anyone acting on behalf of any party, which are not embodied herein, and that no other agreement, statement, or promise not contained in this Agreement shall be valid or binding. Any modification of this Agreement will be effective only if it is in writing signed by the party to be charged.

PARTIAL INVALIDITY

Section 9.05. If any provision in this Agreement is held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, void, or unenforceable, the remaining provisions shall, nevertheless, continue in full force without being impaired or invalidated in any way.

GOVERNING LAW

Section 9.06. This Agreement shall be governed and construed in accordance with the internal laws of the State of Alaska. In recognition of the fact that both parties have participated in the formulation of this Agreement, and reviewed and accepted its language, the Agreement shall be interpreted in accordance with its fair meaning and not strictly against either party on the basis of that party's role in drafting the Agreement.

WAIVER

Section 9.07. Either party's failure to enforce any provision or provisions of this Agreement shall not in any way be construed as a waiver of any such provision or provisions, or prevent that party thereafter from enforcing each and every other provision of this Agreement.

The parties have read, understood, and agree to the terms of this Agreement and have voluntarily signed and dated this Agreement as indicated below:

Date: January 16, 1996

EMPLOYER
By: [Signature]

Date: December 21, 1995

EMPLOYEE
By: [Signature]

provision by providing that special meetings of shareholders may be petitioned by the holders of 25% of all shares entitled to vote rather than by the holders of 10% of such shares; ii) a provision to provide that in the case of a staggered board of directors (either one-half or one-third of the directors are elected at each annual meeting), directors can only be removed for cause; iii) a proposal that a shareholder proposal need not be submitted for consideration by the shareholders if a proposal on a substantially similar matter was voted upon within the preceding two years; and, a provision ensuring that the same filing information and anti-fraud provisions that apply to proxy statements and other proxy soliciting materials also apply to requests for petitions for special shareholder meetings and to authorize and direct the securities administrator to prevent the use and distribution of misleading disclosures and permit parties to seek redress for such violations.

Mr. Marrs advised he thought that Governor Knowles would support the legislation and the other regional corporations have supported the proposed changes.

Bob Woodhead Agenda Item - Bob Woodhead distributed a letter, signed by him and addressed to the CIRI Board of Directors, indicating that he thinks there is a need for election reform. Mr. Woodhead's letter requested that the CIRI Board agree to divide all discretionary proxy votes equally among all of the Board endorsed nominees and that he feels the current method of voting proxies is a violation of disclosure of information. Mr. Woodhead advised he had obtained legal counsel in preparing his letter.

Discussion ensued on the distribution of proxy votes. Mr. Huhndorf requested that CIRI's general counsel review the laws to ensure that CIRI is in compliance with those governing proxy votes.

No action was taken on this agenda item.

Executive Session - An executive session was called from 2:20 to 2:25 p.m. to discuss a CIRI severance policy.

Severance Policy - Upon return from executive session, Jerry Brown moved that "a severance policy be adopted for CIRI employees at the executive level and for those managers reporting to the executives. Such policy shall provide for one month of salary for each year of service to CIRI upon termination due to a reduction in staff size. Total payment to be limited to 12 months' salary." The motion passed by voice vote.

MOTION

Jerry Brown then moved "to adopt a policy of awarding a one-time payment of \$50,000 to executives who have served CIRI for 15 or more years and who voluntarily resign from employment with CIRI." The motion passed by voice vote.

MOTION

Ft. Belvoir Agreement - Kirk McCee advised that Resolution 94-39, authorizing a process for the sale of the Ft. Belvoir property, subject to final approval of the sales agreement by the CIRI Board, was approved at the November Board meeting.

#5

Communications

[REDACTED]

Investments

[REDACTED]

Corporate Administration

[REDACTED]

	Revised Budget	Original Budget	Variance
Corporate Administration	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Shareholder Relations	(1,551,171)	(1,229,446)	(301,725)
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

The following factors are significant contributors to this variance:

Board of Directors

[REDACTED]

Shareholder Relations

[REDACTED]

Committee, cost CIRT \$97,000 for year.

Administration

[REDACTED]

	Revised Budget	Original Budget	Increase (Decrease)
Salary and wages	1,731,315	1,333,429	397,898
Promotional	177,415	66,550	110,865
Lobbyist fees	286,236	167,500	118,736
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Silver Salmon costs	86,933	121,250	(34,317)
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

*increased pay
costs have
cost of 1.2 million*

Salary and wages increase is due primarily to the inclusion in the revised budget of retirement payments and salary adjustments not included in the original budget that were approved by the Board of Directors in early 1996 and the addition of two personnel to the department that were not anticipated during the original budget process.

The increase in promotional costs is attributable to several factors including the cost of a retirement party given in honor of Roy Hubbard earlier in the year, promotional label pins purchased to promote CIRT that were not included in the original budget, and sponsorships not included in the original budget.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Corporate

The 1976 original baseline capital budget included an estimated \$150,000 to remodel and redesign the 5th Floor offices of CIRI. \$150,000 in estimated costs of improvements at the Sitka or Salsburg camp site and other equipment costs of \$33,000 for a total estimated capital cost of \$348,000.

[REDACTED]

Note: To the extent any of the above capital expenditures are to be made by a subsidiary of Cook Inlet Region, Inc., CIRI's President shall have the authority to approve the necessary capital contribution from CIRI to the subsidiary in order to carry out the acquisition or expenditure

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

MOTION

[REDACTED]

MOTION

[REDACTED]

MOTION

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

MOTION

As Vice Chairman, Bill Prosser presided over the meeting during the next two action items--Mr. Huhndorf's Employment Agreement with the BellSouth Partnership and his Consulting Agreement with CIR. Mr. Huhndorf was not present during discussion or voting on the items.

Roy Huhndorf Employment Agreement Steve Hillard reviewed with the Board the items included in the Term Sheet for the Employment Agreement which has been negotiated with Mr. Huhndorf to act as Chairman and CEO of the Cook Inlet BellSouth PCS Partnership. The term of the agreement is for three years (subject to renewal) and is estimated to entail 25% of a full time position. Mr. Huhndorf in the Chairman and CEO

capacity will fulfill the FCC obligation that a "minority" or "small business" designer fill the position.

Jerry Brown moved that "the Employment Agreement for Roy Huhndorf to act as Chairman and CEO of the Cook Inlet BellSouth PCS Partnership, along the terms outlined in the Term Sheet and as discussed with the Board, be approved." The motion was seconded and carried by voice vote. **MOTION**

Roy Huhndorf Consulting Agreement - Steve Hillard and Carl Mairs walked the Board through the terms of the CIRI Consulting Agreement negotiated with Roy Huhndorf. The Agreement has a term of three years. Scope of the work may include long-range planning, working with the Shareholder Participation Committees, federal and state legislative matters. The agreement allows Mr. Huhndorf to serve as Chairman and CEO of the Cook Inlet BellSouth PCS Management Committee and to pursue other independent consulting not in conflict with CIRI's interests. Mr. Huhndorf would be working on an hourly basis.

Jerry Brown moved that "approval be given for the President to enter into an agreement with Mr. Huhndorf, and only Mr. Huhndorf, consistent with the Term Sheet contained in the Board packet, and to expressly waive, for that purpose only, any policy which may exist that would preclude a Board member from serving as a consultant."

During discussion that followed, Janie Leask moved "a friendly amendment that 'billed against a monthly retainer' be dropped from the Term Sheet." The motion was seconded.

After further discussion, the motion, as amended, to approve Mr. Huhndorf's Consulting Agreement passed by roll call vote. **MOTION**
Directors voting in favor of the motion were: Charles Anderson, B. Agnes Brown, Jerry Brown, Allan Chase, Costa Dagg, Wim. English, Debbie Fullenwider, Janie Leask, Pat Mairs, Wim. Prosser, Leo Stephan, Clare Swan. Emil Notti voted against the motion.



REMUNERATION FOR FISCAL YEAR
ENDED 12/31/92

Name and Capacity in Which Remuneration was Received	Base Salary ¹	Bonus ²	Profit Sharing Plan ³	Deferred Long Term Compensation ⁴	
Officers:					
Roy M. Muehndorf President & Chief Executive Officer	\$192,822	\$131,100	\$20,277	\$36,608	380,807
Stephen C. Hillard Vice President, Cook Inlet Corporation	303,875 ⁵	80,000	0	0	285,875
Carol M. Mays Senior Vice President	142,629	34,256	16,184	36,608	211,677
Frank R. Klett Senior Vice President	142,676	11,907	16,953	36,608	208,144
Margaret L. Brown Senior Vice President	138,292	33,075	15,689	36,608	223,664
SUB TOTAL	\$822,294	\$310,338	\$69,103	\$146,432	

Other Officers base salaries,
bonuses, Profit Sharing Plan, and
deferred long term compensation plan
where applicable (represents 9 persons): \$1,009,437

Directors Attendance and In-
Service Fees (excluding CIO employees
who receive no such fees) $\$346,500 \div 14 = \$24,750 \text{ ea (Average)}$

Total Aggregate Remuneration
for a "Directors & Officers" as a
Group (represents 28 persons) \$1,724,104

1 Includes use of company-owned, or CIO have right to use and pick up truck that are used for company business during workdays. Each officer noted by this footnote had use of one of the cars during non-business hours. Cook Inlet Corporation (CIC) officers similarly have use of a car.

2 Bonuses for officers of CIC are awarded only at the discretion of the CIC Board of Directors, who review the Company's performance in their decision to authorize bonuses. Bonuses are included in the table in the year for which they are awarded and thus accrued by the Company, although they are paid in the succeeding year. Bonuses for officers of CIC are paid pursuant to written contracts based on certain performance targets.

3 Figures are the total estimated profit sharing and matching contribution amounts to be allocated in the accounts of the respective employees. Figures reflect the allocation of the contribution made in the Plan on the basis of the Company's performance or in the case of matching contributions based upon the formula described above for 1992, although the contributions were actually made in 1993. Money in the individual's account under the Profit Sharing Plan is not paid out until the individual's death, retirement or other end of employment. Prior to 1991, CIC officers were not eligible for the Plan.

4 Certain CIC officers were eligible for deferred long term compensation benefits and have existing into account the company's 4-year average return on equity as defined for purposes of the plan. The amount accrued each year was based on the Company's return on equity performance to date and the rate of compounding. The compensation is used at the rate of 20% per year. The plan has been terminated, and the total amount accrued will be paid in 1993. Amounts shown above are the accruals for 1992 at the applicable averaging percentage.

5 Certain CIC officers were subject to prior written employment agreements which were terminated in 1991, resulting in severance amounts payable under such agreements. The officers received \$158,200 in severance amounts paid in 1992.

#1

amounts allocated to their accounts under the Profit Sharing and Employee Savings Plan and amounts accrued with respect to their participation in the deferred

long-term compensation plan. The table also sets forth the total remuneration paid or accrued to all directors and officers as a group.

BOARD MEETINGS

The board of Directors held seven regularly scheduled meetings and five special meetings during 1991. Dur-

ing such times in 1991 as they were on the Board, all of the directors attended at least 75% of the Board and Committee meetings of which they were members.

REMUNERATION FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED 12/31/93

Name and Capacity in Which Remuneration Was Received	Base Salary ¹	Bonus ²	Profit Sharing Plan ³	Long-Term Compensation ⁴
Rob. M. Howard, Jr. Chief Executive Officer	\$335,943	\$113,157	\$11,951	\$0
Stephen C. H. Lee President	217,148	426,811	11,322	\$0
Carl H. Mingo President	4	58	1,931	\$0
Kevin S. McGee Vice President, Real Estate	129,129	53,374	11,951	\$0
John W. F. ...	127,713	40,848	1,931	\$0
...

BOARD COMMITTEES

Audit Committee
The primary function of the Audit Committee is to review the annual budget and annual audit planning. The Committee also reviews the audited financial statements, the results of the auditor's examination, and the internal audit function and recommendations to the Board of Directors. The firm of independent auditors to examine and report on the financial statements. The Audit Committee provides a direct channel of communication between the auditors and the Board of Directors with respect to

¹ The salary of each director is based on a target percentage of the company's earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1993. The target percentage for each director is as follows: Chief Executive Officer, 12.5%; President, 10.0%; Vice President, 8.0%; and other directors, 5.0%. The actual salary for each director for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1993 is shown in the table above.

² The bonus of each director is based on a target percentage of the company's EBIT for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1993. The target percentage for each director is as follows: Chief Executive Officer, 34.0%; President, 19.5%; Vice President, 15.0%; and other directors, 10.0%. The actual bonus for each director for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1993 is shown in the table above.

³ The profit sharing plan for each director is based on a target percentage of the company's EBIT for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1993. The target percentage for each director is as follows: Chief Executive Officer, 3.5%; President, 5.0%; Vice President, 3.0%; and other directors, 1.5%. The actual profit sharing for each director for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1993 is shown in the table above.

⁴ The long-term compensation of each director is based on a target percentage of the company's EBIT for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1993. The target percentage for each director is as follows: Chief Executive Officer, 0.0%; President, 0.0%; Vice President, 0.0%; and other directors, 0.0%. The actual long-term compensation for each director for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1993 is shown in the table above.

THE
FOLLOWING
DOCUMENT(S)
ARE
POOR
ORIGINAL
COPIES

REMU-NERATION FOR FISCAL YEAR
ENDED 12/31/92

Name and Capacity in Which Remuneration was Received	Base Salary ¹	Bonus ²	Profit Sharing Plan ³	Deferred Long Term Compensation ⁴
Officers:				
Roy M. Muhlendorf President & Chief Executive Officer	\$192,822	\$131,100	\$20,277	\$36,608 380,807
Stephen C. Hillard Vice President, Cook Inlet Corporation	205,875 ¹	80,000	0	0 285,875
Carl H. Mays Senior Vice President	142,629	34,256	16,184	36,608 219,677
Frank R. Klett Senior Vice President	142,676	31,907	16,953	36,608 228,144
Margaret L. Brown Senior Vice President	139,292	33,075	15,689	36,608 224,664
SUB TOTAL	\$822,294	\$310,338	\$69,103	\$146,432

Other Officers base salaries, bonuses, Profit Sharing Plan, and deferred long term compensation plan where applicable (represents 9 persons): \$1,009,437

Directors Attendance and In-Service Fees (excluding CIO employees who receive no such fees) $\frac{\$346,500}{14} = \$24,750$ ea (Average)

Total Aggregate Remuneration for a Directors & Officers Group (represents 28 persons) \$2,724,104

- Includes use of company owned car. CIO have right car, 2 car and a pick-up truck that are used for long errands but not during workdays. Each officer noted by this footnote had use of one of these during non-business hours. Cook Inlet Corporation (CIC) officers similarly have use of a car.
- Bonuses for officers of CIC are awarded only at the discretion of the CIC Board of Directors, who review the Company's performance in their decision to authorize bonuses. Bonuses are awarded on the scale in the year for which they are awarded and thus accrued by the Company, although they are paid in the succeeding year. Bonuses for officers of CIC are paid pursuant to written contracts based on certain performance targets.
- Figures are the total estimated profit sharing and matching contribution amounts to be allocated in the accounts of the respective employees. Figures reflect the allocation of the matching contribution made to the Plan on the basis of the Company's performance, or in the case of matching contributions based upon the formula described above for 1992, although the contributions were actually made in 1993. Money in the individual's account under the Profit Sharing Plan is not paid out until the individual's death, retirement or other end of employment. Prior to 1992, CIC officers were not eligible for the Plan.
- Certain key CIO officers were eligible for deferred long term compensation based on a plan to establish into account the company's five-year average return on equity as defined for purposes of the plan. The amount accrued each year was based on the Company's return on equity performance to date and the rate of saving. The compensation accrued at the rate of 20% per year. The plan has been terminated, and the total amounts owed will be paid in 1993. Amounts that will be due are the accruals for 1992 at the applicable vesting percentage.
- Certain CIC officers were subject to profit sharing employment agreements which were terminated in 1992, resulting in severance benefits payable under such agreements. The officer received \$153,000 such severance amounts paid in 1992.

#1

amounts allocated to their accounts under the Profit Sharing and Employee Savings Plan and amounts accrued with respect to their participation in the deferred

long-term compensation plan. The table also sets forth the total remuneration paid or accrued to all directors and officers as a group.

BOARD MEETINGS

The Board of Directors held seven regularly scheduled meetings and five special meetings during 1991. Dur-

ing such times in 1991 as they were on the Board, all of the directors attended at least 75% of the Board and Committee meetings of which they were members.

REMUNERATION FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED 1/93

Name and Capacity in Which Remuneration Was Received	Base Salary ¹	Bonus ²	Profit Sharing Plan ³	Long-Term Compensation ⁴
Ray M. Daniel, III Chief Executive Officer	\$148,944	\$113,157	\$11,931	\$0 \$391,224
Stephen C. Bell, III President	217,118	428,811	11,722	\$0 \$655,483
Carl H. Myers President	4	88	11,831	\$0 \$235,896
Kevin S. McGee Vice President, Retail Sales	129,129	13,375	11,931	\$0 \$214,418
Walter M. Fink, III Vice President, Retail Sales	137,713	40,845	11,931	\$0 \$210,492
James J. G.M. Vice President, Retail Sales	\$146,510	\$76,000	\$22,215	\$0 \$244,725

¹ Includes the amount of any bonus or other compensation paid which is applicable to the fiscal year ending 1/93.

² Directors' Attendance and In-Service Fees (excluding CEO's compensation) for the fiscal year ending 1/93: \$2,200 for each director.

³ Total Director Remuneration for the fiscal year ending 1/93: \$1,200,000.

BOARD COMMITTEES

Audit Committee

The primary function of the Audit Committee is to review the annual budget and annual audit planning. The Committee also reviews the audited financial statements, the results of the auditor's examination, and the internal audit function and recommends to the Board of Directors the firm of independent auditors to examine and report on the financial statements. The Audit Committee provides a direct channel of communication between the auditors and the Board of Directors to help ensure

¹ The compensation of the chief executive officer is based on the performance of the company relative to the performance of the S&P 500 index. The compensation of the chief executive officer is also based on the performance of the company relative to the performance of the S&P 500 index. The compensation of the chief executive officer is also based on the performance of the company relative to the performance of the S&P 500 index.

² The compensation of the chief executive officer is based on the performance of the company relative to the performance of the S&P 500 index. The compensation of the chief executive officer is also based on the performance of the company relative to the performance of the S&P 500 index. The compensation of the chief executive officer is also based on the performance of the company relative to the performance of the S&P 500 index.

³ The compensation of the chief executive officer is based on the performance of the company relative to the performance of the S&P 500 index. The compensation of the chief executive officer is also based on the performance of the company relative to the performance of the S&P 500 index. The compensation of the chief executive officer is also based on the performance of the company relative to the performance of the S&P 500 index.

⁴ The compensation of the chief executive officer is based on the performance of the company relative to the performance of the S&P 500 index. The compensation of the chief executive officer is also based on the performance of the company relative to the performance of the S&P 500 index. The compensation of the chief executive officer is also based on the performance of the company relative to the performance of the S&P 500 index.

CIRI 1996 Proxy Statement

vice a year with the Company and who are employed on the last day of the year. Under the Plan, the Company's Board of Directors may authorize a contribution to a trust each year from the Company's current profits or accumulated earned surplus (as defined) in an amount not to exceed 10% of the total compensation of participating employees for that year. Contributions are allocated to each participant's account

on the basis of his or her annual compensation. Amounts allocated to a participant vest on the basis of 20% for each year of service with the Company, including years of service before adoption of the Plan. An employee may also make voluntary contributions to the Plan of up to 10% of his or her compensation in any year. In 1988, the Board approved a Company-matching contribution in the amount not to

exceed 3% of an employee's compensation voluntarily contributed to the Plan, effective January 1, 1989. Upon retirement, termination of employment, permanent disability or death, a participant's vested amounts will be paid as a lump sum or in installments at the discretion of the Administrator. Based on the Company's performance in 1995, in 1996 the Board approved a profit sharing contribution of \$215,291.87

REMUNERATION FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED 12/31/95				
Name and Capacity in Which Remuneration Was Received	Base Salary ¹	Bonus ²	Profit Sharing Plan ³	Long-Term Compensation ⁴
Ray M. Haindel Chairman & CEO	\$272,156	\$155,202	\$13,002	\$0 \$ 441,390
Stephen C. Hillard Vice President, Cook Inlet Corp.	235,777	100,000	13,002	\$0 \$ 348,779
Carl H. Marx President & COO	203,158	51,000	13,002	\$0 \$ 297,280
Mark W. Knapp Vice President & General Counsel	168,468	16,700	13,002	\$0 \$ 228,179
Kirk S. McGee Vice President & General Manager	172,134	39,604	13,002	\$0 \$ 225,240
SUB-TOTAL	\$ 1,022,693	\$ 345,508	\$ 65,010	\$ 0
Other Officers: Base Salaries, Bonuses, Profit Sharing Plan, and deferred long-term compensation plan where applicable (represents 6 persons) \$ 558,245				
Directors' Automobile and Life Services (including CIRI employees who receive no such fees) \$ 531,000 ÷ 14 = \$ 37,928 ea. (700,000)				
Total Estimated Remuneration for all Directors and Officers of the Company (represents 20 persons) \$ 3,330,261				

Includes use of company-owned vehicle. CIRI has seven cars, two vans and a pickup truck used for company business during workdays. Each of these had a 5 year lease at the end of the vehicles' terms is a business lease. Cook Inlet Corporation (CIC) officers similarly use the vehicle.

Dividends paid on CIRI stock are at the discretion of the CIRI Board of Directors, who review the Company's performance in their decision to authorize bonuses. Bonuses are received in the following year for which they are awarded and are accrued to the Company although they are paid in the following year. Bonuses are a discretionary and important component of our compensation plan and are based on certain performance metrics.

Figures are the total estimated profit sharing to match our contribution amounts to be allocated to the accounts of the respective employees. Figures reflect the effect of the contribution made to the Plan on the basis of the Company's performance, or in the case of matching contributions based on the total amount determined in 1995, the amount that would have been paid in 1996. Money in the individual accounts under the Profit Sharing Plan is not available until the individual's death, retirement or other end of employment.

In 1993 the Company implemented a long-term incentive compensation plan applicable to senior key executives. The plan became effective January 1, 1993 and expires December 31, 2003, with one time cash vesting upon the expiration of the plan. The plan is based upon a formula based on compounded return on the choice equity as defined therein, and provides for payments earned (although not vested) under the plan to be accrued on a cash basis. No amounts were paid or made under the plan in 1995 because no material amounts were earned.

REMUNERATION FOR FISCAL YEAR
ENDED 12/31/92

Name and Capacity in Which Remuneration was Received Officers	Base Salary	Bonus*	Profit Sharing Plan†	Deferred Long Term Compensation*
Kay M. Mulvndorf President & Chief Executive Officer	\$192,822	\$131,100	\$20,277	\$36,408 354,807
Stephen C. Hilliard Vice President, Cuckinlet Corporation	203,875‡	80,000	0-	0 285,875
Carl H. Mann Senior Vice President	14,829	34,256	16,184	36,608 228,144
Frank R. Klett Senior Vice President	12,676	11,907	16,953	26,608 228,144
Margaret L. Brown Senior Vice President	118,292	31,073	13,849	16,148 223,664
SUB TOTAL	\$822,294	\$310,338	\$64,103	\$146,432

Other Officers' base salaries,
bonus, profit sharing plan and
deferred long term compensation plan
where applicable (representing 2 persons) \$ 209,437

Directors' Attendance and In-
Service Fees (including CMO's fees) who
receive no such fees \$24,500 ÷ 14 = \$1,750 ea (91,750)

Total Aggregate Remuneration
for all Directors & Officers as a
Group (representing 28 persons) \$ 1,174,104

1. In the case of company-owned stock, the right to sell, and to sell at such price, are used for company business during working hours. Each officer need not hold a minimum number of shares during an "earn-out" period. Stock when Corporate Stock Officers primarily are available.

2. Bonus for officers in 1992 are based on the discretion of the CEO and Board of Directors, who review the Company's performance in their decision to authorize bonuses. Bonuses are awarded in the year for which they are awarded and that awarded by the Company, although they are paid in the following year. Bonus for 1992 are paid pursuant to a stock contract based on certain performance targets.

3. Figures are the total estimated profit sharing and profit sharing contribution amounts to be awarded to the officers at the respective performance figures when the allocation is made. The amount is based on the performance of the Company's performance in the case of making contributions based upon the target. The amount above for 1992, although the contributions were actually made in 1993, were on the individual's accounts under the "Profit Sharing" plan. This paid out on the individual's final performance in 1992 and of employment for 1992. CMO's are not eligible for the plan.

4. Certain key CMO's officers were eligible to be compensated only on a "target" basis based on a bonus. The target amount for the Company's performance for 1992 was set at \$150,000 for the year. The amount is based on the performance of the Company's performance in the case of making contributions based upon the target. The amount above for 1992, although the contributions were actually made in 1993, were on the individual's accounts under the "Profit Sharing" plan. This paid out on the individual's final performance in 1992 and of employment for 1992. CMO's are not eligible for the plan.

5. Certain CMO's officers were subject to plan in their employment agreement which were terminated in 1992. The amount in arrears was monthly payable under such agreements. This officer was paid \$150,000 in such arrears amounting to \$1,500,000 in 1992.

Memo

To: Carl Marrs, Pres.
From: Robert W. Rude, Director
Subject: CIRI/BellSouth Employment Agreement
Date: February 26, 1997

On October 24, 1995, the CIRI Board approved a Employment Agreement for Huhndorf to act as Chairman and CEO of the Cook Inlet BellSouth PCS partnership.

At CIRI's Board meeting of December 14-15, 1995, the CIRI Board approved Resolution 95-70 authorizing Huhndorf to defer compensation received from the CIRI/BellSouth PCS, L.P., and the CIRI Board accepted Huhndorf's resignation effective January 2, 1996.

Huhndorf's Employment Agreement was for three years beginning on January 1, 1996. On December 21, 1995, Huhndorf signed the Employment Agreement. Attached to the contract is a second signature page with a signature of Steve Hillard. On the top of the page the date of a fax is December 22, 1995. The times of faxes were 15:53 (3:53 p.m.) CIRI Fax No. 19072635182 and 06:56 PM AT&T Secure Page From Eric. At the time Mr. Hillard signed the Agreement he was Vice president of Cook Inlet Corporation, (a CIRI subsidiary).

In the CIRI minutes of February 23, 1996, it was reported that the CIRI/BellSouth partnership was in process of winding down because CIRI/BellSouth did not get any federal PCS licenses.

In CIRI's May 1996 newsletter it included: Question: Please explain the references to Huhndorf's retirement compensation. Answer: Huhndorf received a total of \$800,000 in retirement compensation: \$200,000 from CIRI and \$600,000 that was paid by BellSouth Corporation in return for Huhndorf's service as Chairman of the Board of CIRI/BellSouth.

In a letter to Mr. Elder dated July 22, 1996, Mr. Kroloff says the partnership executed Huhndorf's Employment Agreement on January 16, 1996, and Huhndorf was paid approximately \$625,000 on April 26, 1996, as a result of the early termination of his Employment Contract.

1. The attached signature page of Huhndorf's CIRI/BellSouth Employment Agreement indicates that CIRI faxed the signature page to Mr. Hillard at 3:53 PM, and it was faxed back at 6:56 PM. If the signature (signed by Hillard) was faxed back to CIRI at a different date, please provide me with the fax.
2. Please provide me with a resolution showing BellSouth gave Hillard the authority to sign Huhndorf's Employment Agreement in their behalf.
3. In reviewing CIRI minutes, I could not find reference to

the Board approving a \$200,000 retirement bonus for Huhndorf. Please provide me with the resolution or policy that approved such a bonus.

4. Please provide me with the CIRC Board resolution and policy that allows Huhndorf to be Chairman and a paid consultant for CIRC, subsidiaries, and non-profits. And provide me the statute or law that permits him to be a paid consultant for CIRC and its affiliates while he is a board member and Chairman.

[REDACTED]

MOTION

Amendment to CIRI Variable Deferred Compensation Plan - After review, Agnes Brown moved that "Resolution 95-70, authorizing Roy Huhndorf to defer compensation received from Cook Inlet/BeilSouth PCS, L.P.; and authorizing Michael O'Connor to defer compensation received from Peak Oilfield Services Company, be approved." The motion was seconded and carried by voice vote.

MOTION

[REDACTED]

Resignation of CEO - Agnes Brown moved that "Roy M. Huhndorf's resignation as Chief Executive Officer of CIRI be accepted, effective January 2, 1996." The motion was seconded and carried by voice vote.

MOTION

[REDACTED]

MOTION

[REDACTED]

MOTION

[REDACTED]

MOTION

[REDACTED]

MOTION

[REDACTED]

Memo

To: Carl Marrs, CIRC Pres.

From: Robert W. Rude, CIRC Director

Date: September 25, 1996

Subject: Request To Review Board and Committee Minutes
And other documents.

I hereby request appointments to review and copy CIRC Board and Committee Minutes from March 1987 to June 1996. I will review minutes starting from May 1996, going back to March 1987.

I also request:

- o A review of documents pertaining to CIRC's total land holdings in Alaska;
- o A review of contracts, settlements, or compensation paid to present or past senior managers and board members by CIRC, subsidiaries or partnerships.

*Sent several written requests,
but no response yet.*

INFORMATIONAL HANDOUT #2 FROM ROBERT W. RUDE

OUR LAND. When testimony was being taken on the Land Claims bill, hundreds of Alaska Natives gave testimony on the importance securing a land base and retaining those lands to protect our culture.

ANNUAL REPORTS. Say CIRI's land entitlement was 1,260,000 acres and 2,285,000 acres of subsurface. In 1995 CIRI land figures changed to 1,302,000 acres of surface and 2,360,000 acres of subsurface. The 1995 report said our Alaska land entitlements were traded for \$220,484,000 of surplus government properties, and our trade accounts had all been used up. I requested information as to why our land entitlements increased, but Marrs refused to answer my question or provide me documents on the subject.

BLM REPORT. Unable to get answers to my questions, I attended a meeting with several other shareholders and Bureau of Land officials. We was given the following information; 1) Our out-of-region entitlement was 763,776 acres; 2) ALL OF OUR OUT OF REGION entitlement was traded except for 128,695 acres (98,860 were conveyed and 29,835 acres remained to be conveyed) and 3) Our surplus property account increased from \$220,484,000 to \$236,300,000. It is my belief that CIRI has traded approximately 635,081 acres of our out-of-region (Alaska land selection rights) for surplus properties, and our remaining entitlement is approximately 662,536 acres.

LIQUIDATION OF LANDS. In the May/June 1993 newsletter, Huhndorf said CIRI had about \$80 million of earning asset properties and was developing another \$40 million. The balance of the surplus properties (about \$100 million) have been sold off or are in the process of being sold in order to realize their cash value. As of 1993, CIRI sold about \$50 million of our surplus properties. When the sales of government surplus properties are added to sales of Alaska lands the amounts could be substantial. HOW MUCH LAND DO WE HAVE LEFT?

Our 1991 to 1995 annual reports said we owned 924,000 acres of surface estate and 1.6 million acres of subsurface estate in Alaska. When I questioned this number, CIRI sent out a newsletter in May 1996, saying we owned about 700,000 acres of surface and 1,764,296 acres of subsurface estate.

QUESTIONS. Did CIRI fully disclose the land trades it made? Did you get to vote on the land trades? Did you get to vote on the CIRI land sales? Did you get to use any of CIRI lands? Did CIRI set aside any lands for shareholders to use for subsistence fishing, hunting or gathering? CIRI's May 1996 newsletter said CIRI would be printing a special land report in the summer BUT THEY NEVER DID. WHY NOT?

SECTION 2(b) OF ANCSA. Says we are suppose to be involved in decisions that affect our rights and property. CIRI management keeps telling you we have Native control of our corporation. WE DO NOT HAVE NATIVE CONTROL, WE HAVE MANAGEMENT CONTROL. DID YOU:

- o Get to vote on CIRI's articles or by-laws; Get notified when CIRI changed its articles or by-laws; Get to ratify or vote on article

- and by-law changes?
- o Get full disclosure on amendments to ANCSA; Get to vote on ANCSA or the amendments to ANCSA?
- o Get full disclosure on management's long-term compensation Plan (which could pay Marrs a HUGE AMOUNT) and did you get to vote on it? Shareholders should request an explanation and a vote on the Plan because it could involve the TRANSFER OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS OF OUR MONEY TO MANAGEMENT STAFF.
- o Get to vote on the transfer of hundreds of millions of dollars to CIRI's 22 subsidiary corporations?
- o Get to vote on approximately \$13 million that was donated to the CIRI Foundation? Did you get to vote on the donation of millions of dollars to the Native Heritage Center, Koahnic radio station, the University of Alaska (\$400,000), and to Native Justice Center?
- o Get to vote for the directors of the CIRI Foundation, Southcentral Foundation, or the Cook Tribal Council?
- o Get to vote on the participation committees which cost us about \$95,000 last year?
- o Get to vote on the fishing lodge for executives which cost us about \$235,000 last year?
- o Get to vote on the Indemnification Agreement for directors and managers (in case they are sued).

All of the above questions show how much participation you have in matters that affect your rights and stock values. YOU HAVE VERY LITTLE. Shareholders have not had full disclosure on the actions taken by our management. We have not voted on the issues, and we don't get to vote on the directors of the CIRI Foundation, CITC, and Southcentral Foundation. All of these entities have their directors appointed, even the chairman of CITC is appointed by CIRI management. WE NEED TO END CONTROL and GREED IN OUR CORPORATION. Shareholders need to endorse Resolution 28 by Senator Halford requesting a federal audit of ANCSA and to review the accountability of the regional corporations to their shareholders. Send in public opinion messages to your Senator through any Legislative Information Office. A teleconference will be held April 22nd at 3:30 p.m. Call Senator Green's office collect for more information at 907-465-6600.

NO PROTECTIONS. In 1976, AFN exempted ANCSA corporations from protections offered shareholders under the Securities Exchange Act and the Investment Company Act. ANCSA shareholders are not recognized "Indian tribes" and we are not protected by the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968---and we are not under all the laws that are afforded non-Native shareholders in Alaska. SEC exemptions were extended until 1-1-2001 or until shareholders vote to unrestrict stock by P.L. 100-241. Was this amendment explained to you, and DID YOU VOTE ON IT?

AN ACT OF DECEPTION is a book that examines ANCSA, Amendments to ANCSA, legislative histories, court decisions, reports, studies, Native corporations agreements, land trades, annual reports, proxy statements, state laws, and federal laws to show that ANCSA was an act of deception. Book is a must reading for Alaska Natives who want to know more about ANCSA. Send \$13.50 check or money order to author Robert W. Rude, 14940 Woodland Ave., Eagle River, Ak. 99577.

CIRI 1995 Annual
Exhibit 1

CIRI 1995 Annual Report

C O R P O R A T E P R O F I L E

Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) is one of 12 Alaska-based regional corporations established by Congress under the terms of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of 1971. CIRI is owned by approximately 6,700 Alaska Native shareholders of predominately Athabascan and southeast Indian, Inupiat and Yupik Eskimo and Aleut descent.

The company's principal lines of business include real estate, broadcasting and other communications and natural resource development. The company also owns an industrial equipment and service firm which operates throughout Alaska, and a 50% interest in two construction service companies operating in Alaska, Texas and Russia.

CIRI owns and manages 924,000 acres of surface estate and 1.6 million acres of subsurface estate in Alaska. CIRI also owns 25 real estate income properties throughout the United States. In 1995, CIRI joined with two established communications companies to explore new investment opportunities in the rapidly expanding wireless communications field. The company holds interests in several producing and prospective oil and gas fields, timber and mineral properties in Alaska.

not true.

CIRI's headquarters are located in Anchorage, AK.

INFORMATIONAL HANDOUT #2 FROM ROBERT W. RUDE

OUR LAND. When testimony was being taken on the Land Claims bill, hundreds of Alaska Natives gave testimony on the importance securing a land base and retaining those lands to protect our culture.

ANNUAL REPORTS. Say CIRI's land entitlement was 1,260,000 acres and 2,285,000 acres of subsurface. In 1995 CIRI land figures changed to 1,302,000 acres of surface and 2,360,000 acres of subsurface. The 1995 report said our Alaska land entitlements were traded for \$220,484,000 of surplus government properties, and our trade accounts had all been used up. I requested information as to why our land entitlements increased, but HARRIS refused to answer my question or provide me documents on the subject.

BLM REPORT. Unable to get answers to my questions, I attended a meeting with several other shareholders and Bureau of Land officials. We were given the following information; 1) Our out-of-region entitlement was 763,776 acres; 2) ALL OF OUR OUT OF REGION entitlement was traded except for 128,695 acres (98,860 were conveyed and 29,835 acres remained to be conveyed) and 3) Our surplus property account increased from \$220,484,000 to \$236,300,000. It is my belief that CIRI has traded approximately 635,081 acres of our out-of-region (Alaska land selection rights) for surplus properties, and our remaining entitlement is approximately 662,536 acres.

LIQUIDATION OF LANDS. In the May/June 1993 newsletter, Huhndorf said CIRI had about \$80 million of earning asset properties and was developing another \$40 million. The balance of the surplus properties (about \$100 million) have been sold off or are in the process of being sold in order to realize their cash value. As of 1993, CIRI sold about \$50 million of our surplus properties. When the sales of government surplus properties are added to sales of Alaska lands the amounts could be substantial. HOW MUCH LAND DO WE HAVE LEFT? *

Our 1991 to 1995 annual reports said we owned 924,000 acres of surface estate and 1.6 million acres of subsurface estate in Alaska. When I questioned this number, CIRI sent out a newsletter in May 1996, saying we owned about 700,000 acres of surface and 1,764,286 acres of subsurface estate.

QUESTIONS. Did CIRI fully disclose the land trades it made? Did you get to vote on the land trades? Did you get to vote on the CIRI land sales? Did you get to use any of CIRI lands? Did CIRI set aside any lands for shareholders to use for subsistence fishing, hunting or gathering? CIRI's May 1996 newsletter said CIRI would be printing a special land report in the summer BUT THEY NEVER DID. WHY NOT?

SECTION 2(b) OF ANCSA. Says we are supposed to be involved in decisions that affect our rights and property. CIRI management keeps telling you we have Native control of our corporation. WE DO NOT HAVE NATIVE CONTROL, WE HAVE MANAGEMENT CONTROL. DID YOU:

o Get to vote on CIRI's articles or by-laws; Get notified when CIRI changed its articles or by-laws; Get to ratify or vote on article

* At Kenai Shareholder Meeting (April 19, 1997) Kirk McGee (LAND MANAGER SAID CIRI sold approximately \$92 Million of our land entitlements!

COOK INLET REGION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(1) ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT

Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) was incorporated June 8, 1972, as a Regional Corporation pursuant to the provisions of Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). CIRI has received its total proportionate share of the monetary entitlement under ANCSA in the amount of \$34,363,000 and has recorded this amount as paid in capital.

ANCSA also provides that CIRI, in partial fulfillment of its ANCSA entitlement, is to receive 1,302,000 acres of surface estate and 2,360,000 acres of subsurface estate. As of December 31, 1995, after adjustment to reflect federal property acquisitions as explained below, CIRI has received conveyance of approximately 1,255,000 acres of its surface entitlement and 2,166,000 acres of its subsurface entitlement. A substantial portion of the entitlement has been filled by acquisition of federal properties.

As a result of certain amendments to ANCSA, authority was established whereby CIRI fulfilled a portion of its land entitlement by means of acquisition of federal surplus, excess, and other properties. Through various mechanisms, up to 139,240 acres of in-region entitlement were converted to a fixed-dollar value and utilized for acquiring in-state properties through a conveyance process (conveyance account), and all but 161,280 acres of out-of-region entitlement were converted to a fixed dollar value for acquiring both in-state and out-of-state properties through a bid-purchase process (bid-purchase account). Properties acquired through the conveyance process were charged against the conveyance account at the fair value of the properties at the date of conveyance. Properties acquired through the bid-purchase process were charged against the bid-purchase account at the accepted bid or purchase amount. The conveyance account is adjusted periodically for inflation while the bid-purchase account is not adjusted.

As of December 31, 1995 pursuant to these provisions, CIRI had received and recorded land and improvements of \$220,444,000 which represents the fair value of the properties at the date of conveyance. CIRI has utilized substantially all of its entitlement under the conveyance account and the bid-purchase account as of December 31, 1995.

Common Stock

Under provisions of ANCSA, each qualified Alaska Native enrolled to CIRI was entitled to 100 shares of Class A voting stock. Issuance of the Village Series of stock was restricted to qualified persons who were residents of one of the Village Corporations in the region; the Non-Village Series of stock was issued to Non-Village residents. The stock carries voting rights only if the holder is an eligible Alaska Native, or as provided in the 1987 Amendments to ANCSA (Amendments), is a descendant of a Native as defined in such Amendments.

CIRI's Articles of Incorporation provide that the Class A stock cannot be sold, pledged, assigned or otherwise alienated, except in certain circumstances pursuant to court decree or upon death. The Amendments also permit transfer during a shareholder's life of CIRI's currently outstanding stock to a child, grandchild, great-grandchild, niece, nephew, or (if the holder has reached the age of majority as defined by the laws of the State of Alaska) brother or sister of a shareholder if such relative is a Native or a descendant of a Native as defined in ANCSA and Amendments. 1,500,000 shares of Village and 1,500,000 shares of Non-Village Class A stock were authorized of which 628,000 were issued and outstanding at December 31, 1995. CIRI's current outstanding stock will remain subject to these restrictions unless, pursuant to specified procedures, a decision is made by shareholders to eliminate the restrictions. None of the 2,000,000 shares of Village and 2,000,000 shares of Non-Village Class B stock, authorized by CIRI's Articles of Incorporation, had been issued at December 31, 1995.

(2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to make estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the balance sheet and revenue and expenses for the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The more significant accounting and reporting policies and estimates applied in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements are discussed below.

1993 CIRI Annual Report

Exhibit 5

proud that 1993 operations further improved the long-term strength of our corporation

in the pages that follow, you will find details about our 1993 operations. We urge you to read them, and we hope that they will give you the same sense of pride and excitement that we experienced as the year progressed. A few of the highlights are:

Real estate experienced a particularly strong year, generating improved income and cash flows from our growing list of commercial, industrial and residential properties in and outside of Alaska. Our partnership interest in Peak Oilfield Service Company performed particularly well this year. Income and distributions from the partnership increased substantially from the prior year. CIRI's oil and gas operations, despite declining reserves, exceeded projections made at the beginning of the year.

In the area of implementing CIRI's land settlement, significant steps were taken toward closing out CIRI's federal property Treasury Account, which represents nearly 50% of our ANCSA entitlement. In addition, talks with federal agencies were intensified, with the goal of completing conveyance of the remainder of our land entitlement and that of our village corporations in the near future.

During the year, the corporation also made significant contributions toward its broader goal of meeting the educational and human service needs of our shareholders. CIRI's non-profit affiliate continued to assist shareholders through a wide array of programs that provide health care, job and educational and employment support and cultural enrichment. Another CIRI initiative, the Alaska Native Justice Center, will focus on solving the problem of continued discrimination against Native people in the justice system, and in

other areas of society.

Looking to the future, we are proud that we have been able to take part in the building of a strong, successful corporation. Over the past two decades, CIRI has faced unique and unrelenting challenges to attaining its land entitlement and other related goals. Despite these obstacles, we have chalked up a remarkable record of achievements—thanks to the innovative and diligent work of our staff and board of directors, as well as the perseverance of our shareholders.

When our children and our children's children look back on CIRI's first 20 years, they will see that this corporation has indeed come far. We pledge to continue our work so that CIRI will remain a source of economic, social and cultural strength for our shareholders far into the 21st century.



Roy M. Huhndorf

-ROY M. HUHNDORF, PRESIDENT

John N. Colberg

JOHN N. COLBERG, CHAIRMAN

CORPORATE PROFILE

ook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) is one of the 13 Regional Corporations established by Congress under the terms of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). CIRI is owned by approximately 6,500 Alaska Native (principally Athabascan, Eskimo and Aleut) shareholders, who reside in the Anchorage and southcentral areas of Alaska as well as in 45 other states. A majority of CIRI's shareholders are women.

The Company's principal lines of business are natural resource development, real estate and broadcast communications. CIRI is also active in several other businesses, including ownership interests in two drilling rigs and an oilfield services company which operate on the North Slope of Alaska, the nation's largest oil province.

CIRI owns and manages 772,000 acres of surface estate and 1.8 million acres of subsurface estate in Alaska. The Company holds various royalty and working interests in several producing and prospective oil and gas fields, as well as significant coal, timber and mineral properties in Alaska. CIRI also holds interests in more than two dozen real estate properties throughout the United States. The primary emphasis of the Company's strategy for growth is continued development of its natural resource holdings, and further investment in broadcast, real estate and the oilfield services business.

CIRI, through a wholly-owned subsidiary, is the managing general partner of WTNH, the ABC television affiliate in New Haven, Connecticut and WSMV, the NBC television affiliate in Nashville, Tennessee. Similarly, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company is an owner and the managing general partner of seven FM and two AM radio stations located in major markets throughout the United States.

For reasons explained elsewhere in this annual report, the attached financial statements, prepared under generally accepted accounting principles, do not fully reflect the assets and shareholder equity of the Company.

The Company's headquarters are located in Anchorage, Alaska.

The primary emphasis of the Company's strategy for growth is continued development of its natural resource holdings, and further investment in broadcast, real estate and the oilfield services business.



Bobby Tepp, commercial fisherman in Kenai, Alaska

CORPORATE PROFILE

Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) is one of the thirteen Regional Corporations established by Congress under the terms of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). CIRI is owned by approximately 6,500 Athabaskan, Eskimo and Aleut shareholders. A majority of CIRI's shareholders are women.

The Company's principal lines of business are natural resource development, real estate, and broadcast radio and television. The Company also owns substantial interests in two drilling rigs and an oilfield service company which operates on the North Slope of Alaska, the nation's largest oil province.

CIRI owns and manages 924,000 acres of surface estate and 1.6 million acres of subsurface estate in Alaska. The Company holds various royalty and working interests in several producing and prospective oil and gas fields, as well as significant coal, timber and mineral properties in Alaska. CIRI also holds a variety of interests in more than two dozen real estate properties throughout the United States.

Cook Inlet Communications, Inc. (CICI), an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, is the managing general partner of WTNH, the ABC television affiliate in Hartford-New Haven, Connecticut and WSMV, the NBC television affiliate in Nashville, Tennessee. Similarly, CICI is an owner and the managing general partner of seven FM and two AM radio stations located in major markets throughout the United States.

The primary emphasis of the Company's strategy for growth is continued development of its natural resource holdings, and selective investment in the broadcast, real estate, and oilfield services businesses and in additional natural resources.

For reasons explained elsewhere in this annual report, the attached financial statements, prepared under generally accepted accounting principles, do not fully reflect the asset value and shareholder equity of the Company.

The Company's headquarters are located in Anchorage, Alaska.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

This report chronicles the growth and progress of CIRI since the passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) in 1971. The selected images are of people, places, and things that represent where the corporation is today and the path CIRI took to get there. ANCSA was a bold experiment by Congress; indeed, its potential success and wisdom was questioned by many at the time. Two decades into that experiment, CIRI shareholders can be proud of what their corporation has become - a success.

This report celebrates that success.

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Aric
19C

Exhibit 7
Contents

1991 CIRI Report
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185+
200,000
etc.

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Broadcasting

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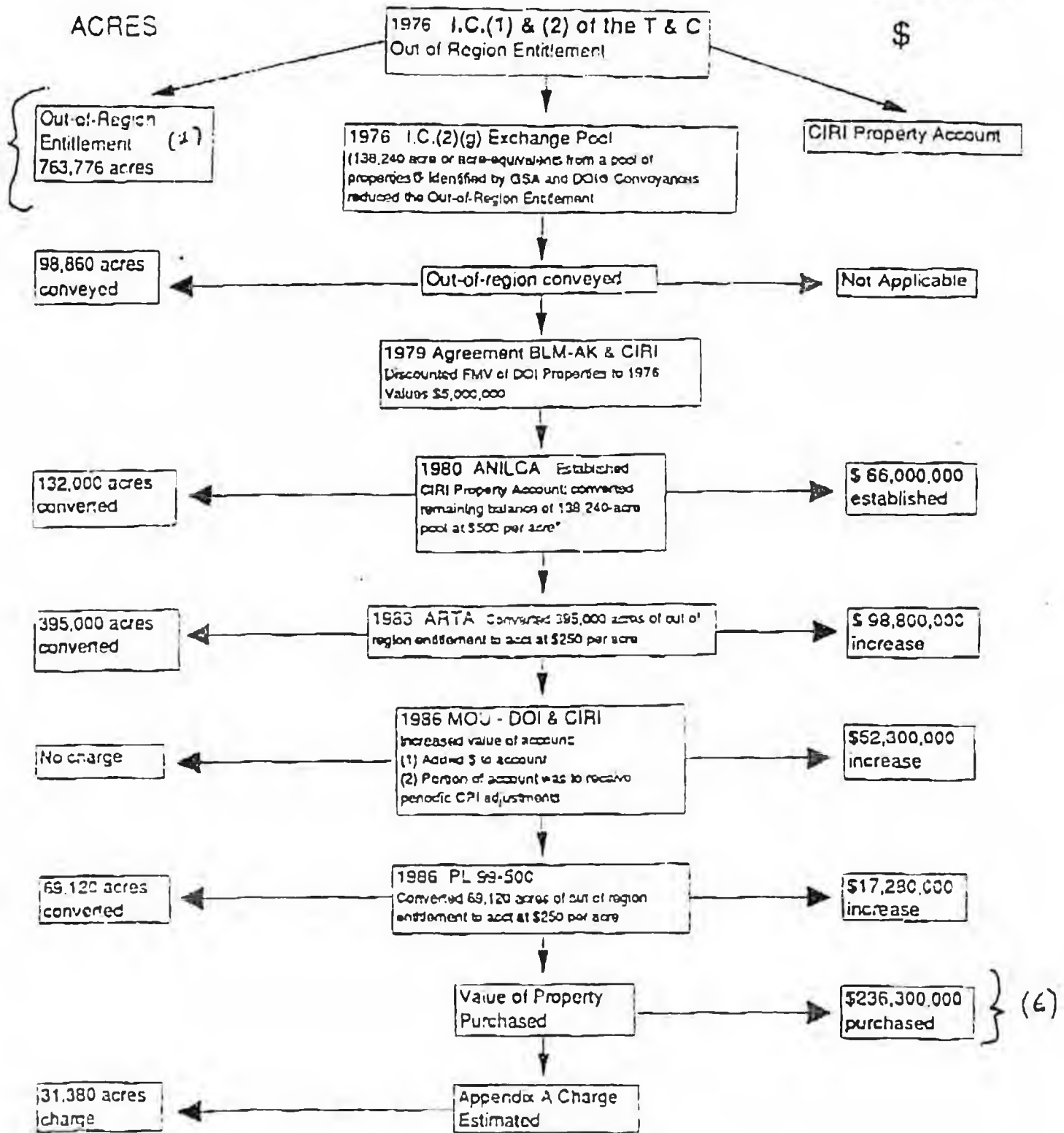
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Management
Discussion & Analysis

From BLM, (3-24-97)

Apr. 1944

CIRI's Out of Region Entitlement Expanded

Exhibit 5



6. The pool consisted of within region property or out-of-region property with CIRI's concurrence
 * I.C. (2)(g) Acre-equivalent is the Fair Market Value/\$500 per acre where the property valued at \$500 or more per acre
 * Conveyances made to CIRI before enactment of ANILCA totaled approximately 6,000 acre-equivalents. The conveyances were subtracted from 138,240, leaving a remaining balance of 132,000 acre/acre-equivalents available for conversion.

Cook Inlet Region, Inc., ANCSA Sec. 12(c) Entitlement Summary

Public Land Conveyances Directed by Paragraphs I.A., I.D., and II of the T&C

Authority	Common Name, Location in T&C	Acreage charge	Remaining to be conveyed
Public Land Conveyances: ^a			
Sec. 12(b)(1), PL 94-204	Lake Tutumona, Par. I.A.	6,885.00	0.00
Sec. 12(b)(3), PL 94-204	Healy Township, Par. I.D.(1)(a)	22,342.51	116.90
Sec. 12(b)(3), PL 94-204	Glenn Highway Twp, Par. I.D.(1)(b) (aka Metanuska)	16,831.96	4,023.66
Sec. 12(b)(4), PL 94-204	Johnson Tract, Par. I.D.(2) (metalliferous minerals only)	9,600.00	0.00
Sec. 12(b)(4), PL 94-204	Johnson Tract, Par. I.D.(3) (surface and subsurface estates)	11,342.00	0.00
Sec. 12(b), PL 94-204	Johnson Tract, Par. I.D.(3) (transportation and port easements)	0.00	
Sec. 12(c)(1), P.L. 94-204	State Reconveyance Pools[#]		
	Point Mackenzie, Par. II and App. C.I.A.(1)	3,200.00	0.00
	Knik-Wilow, Par. II and App. C.I.A.(2)	4,480.00	0.00
	Kachwina, Par. II and App. C.I.A.(3)	38,040.00	0.00
	Chickaloon, Par. II and App. C.I.A.(4)	4,480.00	0.00
	Kencil, Par. II and App. C.I.A.(5)	115,200.00	0.00
	Benuga, Par. II and App. C.I.B.(1)	311,040.00	0.00
	Totals	543,441.47	4,140.56

^a The conveyances in this category are not discretionary and are for lands specifically described in the T&C.

[#] All obligations resolved in the stipulated settlement of *State of Alaska v. United States*, No. 210-87L (Cl. Ct., filed April 16, 1987) and *U.S. v. State of Alaska*, No. A-88-321 (D.A.K., filed July 19, 1988).

Cook Inlet Region, Inc., ANCSA Sec. 12(c) Entitlement Summary

Out-of-Region Entitlement From I.C.(1) and (2) of the T&C

Authority	Common Name	Acreage charge	Remaining to be conveyed
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Out-of-Region Conveyance under I.C.(1)

Sec. 12(b)(5), PL 94-204, as amended	Out-of-region land conveyed (Farewell), Par. I.C.(1)	98,860.00	(3) 0.00
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Exchanges for Out-of-Region Entitlement under I.C.(2)

138,240 Acre/acre-equivalent Pool of Properties, I.C.(2)(g): Acre-equivalent based on \$500 per acre, I.C.(2)(e)

Sec. 12(b)(6), PL 94-204 as amended	GSA properties conveyed prior to 7/1/86, Par. I.C.(2). Acre-equivalents based on \$500 per acre	111,330.97	0.00
Sec. 12(b)(6), PL 94-204 as amended	DOI properties conveyed prior to 7/1/86, Par. I.C.(2). Acre-equivalents based on \$500 per acre	28,209.17	0.00
	Subtotal	139,540.14	(5) 0.00

Conversion of Out-of-Region Entitlement To Property Account Based on \$250 per acre

Sec. 12(b)(7)(iii) and (v)	Conversion of 395,039.11 acres at \$250 per acre to CIRI's Property Account	395,039.11	
10/18/86 Amendment to Sec. 12(b)(97)(iv)	Conversion of an additional 69,120 acres at \$250 per acre to CIRI's Property Account	69,120.00	
	Subtotal	464,159.11	

Charge for Conveyance to CIRI of Appendix A lands to CIRI in Excess of Villages Entitlement

Deficiency Agreement	Acreage in Excess of Village Entitlement (Estimated)	31,380.90
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Summary

Out-of-region sub-entitlement (I.C.(1) of the T & C) Conveyances and charges	763,776.00 733,940.15	
Remaining entitlement	29,835.85	(4)

COOK INLET REGION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CIRI 1996 Annual Report 10

1) ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT

Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) was incorporated in 1973 as a regional corporation pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). Under ANCSA, CIRI received a monetary entitlement of \$31,303,000 which was recorded as paid-in capital.

Under the legislatively codified Terms and Conditions for Land Consolidation and Management in the Cook Inlet area, CIRI's original ANCSA land entitlement was restructured such that CIRI was to receive approximately 699,000 acres of surface estate and 1,764,000 acres of subsurface estate in Alaska. The remainder of CIRI's entitlement was to be fulfilled by the conveyance of property in other regions (with permission of the applicable regional corporations) and by the conveyance of certain properties disposed of by the federal government in Alaska and the other 49 states.

Through December 31, 1996, CIRI had received approximately 632,600 acres of surface estate. Of this surface acreage, CIRI has reconveyed to villages and groups in Cook Inlet or sold approximately 41,300 acres. At December 31, 1996, approximately 66,500 acres of surface entitlement remained to be received.

Through December 31, 1996, CIRI had received approximately 1,543,500 acres of subsurface estate. Of this subsurface acreage, CIRI has sold approximately 50,000 acres. At December 31, 1996, approximately 220,800 acres of subsurface entitlement remained to be received. In addition, CIRI has received and recorded approximately \$220,484,000 of federal surplus, excess, and other land and improvements both inside and outside of Alaska.

Common Stock

Under provisions of ANCSA, each qualified Alaska Native enrolled to CIRI was entitled to 100 shares of Class A voting stock. Issuance of the village series of stock was restricted to persons qualified under ANCSA to receive such stock; the non-village series of stock was issued to non-village residents. The stock carries voting rights only if the holder is an eligible Alaska Native, or, as provided in the 1987 Amendments to ANCSA (Amendments), is a descendant of a Native as defined in such Amendments.

CIRI's Articles of Incorporation provide that the Class A stock cannot be sold, pledged, assigned, or otherwise alienated, except in certain circumstances pursuant to court decree or upon death. The Amendments also permit transfer during a shareholder's life of CIRI's currently outstanding stock to a child, grandchild, great-grandchild, niece, nephew, or if the holder has reached the age of majority as defined by the laws of the State of Alaska) brother or sister of a shareholder if such relative is a Native or a descendant of a Native as defined in ANCSA and Amendments. 1,500,000 shares of village and 1,500,000 shares of non-village Class A stock were authorized of which 628,000 (109,000 shares of village and 519,000 shares of non-village) were issued and outstanding at December 31, 1996. CIRI's current outstanding stock will remain subject to these restrictions unless, pursuant to specified procedures, a decision is made by shareholders to eliminate the restrictions. In addition to the Class A stock, CIRI's Articles of Incorporation authorize the issuance of 2,000,000 shares of village and 2,000,000 shares of non-village Class B stock. None of the Class B stock had been issued at December 31, 1996.

(2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to make estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the balance sheet and revenue and expenses for the period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. The more significant accounting and reporting policies and estimates applied in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements are discussed below.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Cook Inlet Region, Inc. and its subsidiaries (Company). Significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Property Selection Rights

Federal surplus, excess, and other properties received pursuant to ANCSA, as amended, were recorded as an addition to property and paid-in capital at fair value, either as agreed to between the Company and the federal government or as determined by a successful bid of acre-equivalent values (see note 1).

* $699,000 - 41,300 = 591,300 \text{ acres} + 66,500 = 657,800 \text{ ACRES}$
 $(1,303,000 \text{ entitlement}) - 657,800 = 644,200 \text{ ACRES of entitlement traded}$
 (Land entitlement in ALASKA WAS NOT TAXABLE - lands received were.)

Estimate Of CIRI's Land Entitlement

1,301,515 acres surface estate (1)
-763,776 acres out-of-region entitlement
537,739 acres in-region entitlement (2)

Out-Of-Region Entitlement

98,860 acres conveyed (3)
29,815 acres due for conveyance (4)
128,695 acres total out-of-region entitlement

In-Region Entitlement

537,739 acres entitlement
-139,540 acres traded
398,199 acres total in-region lands due CIRI
128,695 acres out-of-region lands due CIRI
526,894 acres total lands due CIRI

763,776 acres out-of-region entitlement
-128,695 acres conveyed or due for conveyance
635,081 acres out-of-region lands traded
139,540 acres in-region lands traded
774,621 acres traded for \$236,300,000 worth of government surplus properties (5)

*My figures differ from those
presented by CIRI.*

MAY/June 1993

EXHIBIT 9

CIRI Newsletter

No Jobs
by Shareholders

Turning now to the second area of CIRI's business, oil and gas production and minerals development of these resources has been a major source of income for the company over the years. Operating income, due to the decline of the oil and gas reserves, slipped from \$7.3 million in 1991 to \$5.1 million in 1992. We hope that future years' declines will not be as dramatic and we will find additional reserves. In the area of mineral development, a lease was recently signed with a large mining company on an interest in gold claim, Illinois Creek just south of the Yukon River. We are optimistic they will quickly proceed to make a mine and to produce income. The strategy for oil and gas and minerals for the future is to retain more of a passive role, relying on the expertise of major companies to find the resources on our land in exchange for a participating interest.

The third area of CIRI's business is real estate. Our real estate portfolio grew out of our exchange of land selection rights. Today, the real estate department has approximately \$37 million of earning asset properties. In addition, another \$40 million of the property is under development and will eventually become income producing. The balance of the properties have been gradually sold off or are in the process of being sold in order to realize their cash value. The future for real estate is to continue selling properties unsuited for development and to selectively acquire additional income producing properties.

The final area of our operations is oilfield services, represented mainly by our ownership in Peak Oilfield Services Company (POSC). We own 50% of POSC. Last year, this company generated income of \$2.5 million which was slightly less than 1991's

amount. In 1991, the oil industry announced a phased withdrawal out of Alaska and I think that had a lot to do with the slight decline in income. However, in 1993 we expect activity to pick up. In addition, we started a program late in 1992 with special emphasis on Native hire to try to place more of our shareholders in this entity. I am not particularly pleased with our progress to date. I think there is a lot of work to be done and I will be taking a personal hand in making sure that we get our Native hire numbers up. The future for oilfield services is continued selective expansion.

In the area of investment securities, cash managed in our portfolio last year produced \$9.2 million in net income. This is down from the previous year of \$10.3 million, due to low or no interest rates and less cash on hand.

We are pleased also with the progress in our non profits. This year, for example, Cook Inlet Tribal Council increased its funding from \$4.3 million in 1991 to \$5.1 million in 1992. Southcentral Tribal Council now administers \$5.3 million compared to \$4.9 million in 1991. Finally, the Cook Inlet Housing Authority has delivered about 262 housing units to low-income families in Cook Inlet. Finally, there is The CIRI Foundation which has helped 950 students with scholarships during its 10 years of existence.

That's pretty much the good news for 1992. There were some disappointments as well. One of our disappointments was our inability to find a solution to the concern of some of our shareholders - that is the desire to sell stock or to otherwise acquire value from their stock. I regret to say that after looking carefully at a number of options, we have not been able to find a suitable vehicle to allow our share-

holders that opportunity. We will, however, continue work at developing options, although possibilities appear to be few. The second area in which we did not accomplish much to show for our efforts is in the area of NCI's. CIRI has about \$85 million in NCI's that is awaiting an outcome of an IRS audit. This is not an unusual situation. All of the other Native corporations, with the exception of maybe two, are in this process. IRS has proven to be particularly tough minded about making any concessions. So far, they have put little on the table in negotiations that, in our view, is reasonable and therefore we have not been able to make any headway. I am disappointed, but neither the Board nor I are inclined to make any substantive concession to the IRS at this time.

In closing, I want to thank the Board and the staff for their hard work and commitment to the company. I want to thank the shareholders for their patience as we proceeded along the path of solving our problems. Because of unity, we have been able to make good progress. As a company we have produced \$297 million of net profits since inception. We have paid about \$85 million in dividends to the shareholders. In addition, we distributed \$183 million in 7(i) and 7(j) funds. We have had good success in managing our assets. However, the Board and I are not satisfied. Each year we must resolve to do better. 1993 is shaping up to be a better year, largely because some of the problems were solved in 1992.

Finally, I want to thank you for the opportunity to again serve as president during the past year, and I look forward to a successful 1993. □

Memo

To: Carl Marrs, Pres.
From: Robert W. Rude, Director *RWR*
Date: November 17, 1996
Subject: Request For Financial Information

In the February 16-17, 1994 Compensation Committee minutes it says: "Pete Hocson moved that "the Compensation Committee recommend to the Board a service award in the amount of \$639,000 be awarded to Roy Huhndorf on December 31, 1995." The motion passed by a voice vote.

In the February 18, 1994 CIRI minutes it says on page 7 under President's Contract--Charles Anderson moved "the Compensation Committee recommendation of a service award of \$573,000 and health insurance of \$66,000 be approved." The motion was seconded. Jerry Brown moved to amend the motion that "a lump sum payment of \$800,000 be made." The amendment was seconded and approved by a voice vote. Neither of CIRI's 1995 or 1996 Proxy Statements reports the \$800,000. Please explain why CIRI did not report the \$800,000 to shareholders.

In the October 24, 1995 CIRI minutes under Roy Huhndorf Employment Agreement it says: Steve Hillard reviewed with the Board the items included in the Term Sheet for the Employment Agreement which has been negotiated with Huhndorf to act as Chairman and CEO of the CIRI/BellSouth PCS Partnership. The terms of the agreement is for three years and is estimated to entail 25% of a full time position. Jerry Brown moved that "the Employment Agreement for Huhndorf to act as Chairman and CEO of CIRI/BellSouth PCS Partnership, along the terms outlined in the Term Sheet and as discussed with the Board be approved." The motion was seconded and carried by a voice vote.

CIRI's May 1996 newsletter carried an article that said Huhndorf received a total of \$800,000 in retirement compensation: \$200,000 from CIRI and \$600,000 that was paid by BellSouth Corporation in return for Mr. Huhndorf's service as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the CIRI/BellSouth telecommunications partnership.

I received a copy of a letter sent by Kroloff that stated BellSouth paid Huhndorf \$625,000---not \$600,000 and the money was paid to pay off Huhndorf's three year contract which was terminated after CIRI/BellSouth did not win any PCS licenses.

In the April 26, 1996 CIRI minutes it says under BellSouth Partnership: The termination agreement was executed on March 29, Cook Inlet exercised its put and received all invested capital (\$1.98 million) plus the 7% guaranteed annual return.

In the December 14-15, 1995 CIRI minutes it says: "Agnes Brown moved that Resolution 95-70, authorizing Roy Huhndorf to defer compensation received from Cook Inlet/BellSouth PCS, LP."

In the minutes of February 17, 1995, Jerry Brown moved that "a severance policy be adopted for CIRI employees at the executive level

and for those managers reporting to the executives. Such policy shall provide for one month of salary for each year of service to CIRI upon termination due to a reduction in staff size. Total payment to be limited to 12 months salary. The motion passed by voice vote. Jerry Brown then moved to adopt a policy awarding a one-time payment of \$50,000 to executives who have served CIRI for 15 or more years and who voluntarily resign from employment with CIRI. The motion passed by voice vote.

In a financial report ending June 30, 1996 it says Personnel costs are \$192,000 over budget due to severance payments that were not budgeted for 1996 as well as salary adjustments that were not included in the budget. I hereby request information as to who was paid severance pay and the amounts that were paid to each individual.

Then under General and Administrative expenses it lists an increase of \$397,898 for salary/wages due to Huhndorf's retirement bonus and salary adjustment for you. I hereby request information as how much of the \$397,898 was paid to Huhndorf as a retirement bonus, and how much was set aside for a raise for you? Was the Huhndorf retirement bonus above and beyond that \$200,000 mentioned in the CIRI May 1996 newsletter?

Under Advertising and Promotion it says our budget was increase' by \$110,895 for advertising/promo increase due to Huhndorf's retirement party, and label pins purchased for the annual meeting. How much did Huhndorf's retirement party cost CIRI?

No Answer given



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate State Affairs Committee
 committee name
 committee on Resolutions # 25, dated April 22, 1997
 bill/subject

Thankyou Madame Chair
 Hello. My name is Janet Sims a CIRI Shareholder. This coming summer
 our CIRI Shareholders have been given options to vote on
 regarding our corporations future and ~~the~~ the shareholders future.
 I am in support of Resolution 1013 by Rick Halford to give
 a thorough audit on all AK Native Corporations. In speaking
 for many other CIRI Shareholders, we need this information
 to make educated voting decisions within our corporations
 financial matters. This audit may also reveal the greed
 from the CIRI higher archy and possibly similar injustices
 in other AK Native Corporations. Thankyou Janet Sims

Signed: Janet Sims
 Testifier

Representing (Optional)
P.O. Box 876005 Wasilla AK 99767
 Address
907-575-1225
 Phone No.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON STATE AFFAIRS,
STATE OF ALASKA
BY FORMER ALASKA ATTORNEY GENERAL HAVELOCK
April 22, 1997

MY NAME IS JOHN HAVELOCK. I WAS AN ACTIVE SUPPORTER OF A NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT FROM THE MID-60S; SERVED AS CO-CHAIRMAN, WITH LOWELL THOMAS JR., OF SUPPORTERS OF SETTLEMENT IN 1969 AND ATTORNEY GENERAL OF ALASKA DURING THE CONCLUDING YEAR OF NEGOTIATION OF THE TERMS OF THE SETTLEMENT ACT AND FIRST TWO YEARS OF ITS IMPLEMENTATION.

I WANT FIRST TO THANK YOU GENTLEMEN AND LADIES FOR OPENING THE DOOR TO THIS INITIAL ENQUIRY. IT HAS TAKEN SOME COURAGE ON YOUR PART. SOME PARTICULAR ENTRENCHED INTERESTS VEHEMENTLY OPPOSE ANY PUBLIC SCRUTINY OF THE WORKINGS OF THE ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT AS IT MAY AFFECT THEM. IN ADDITION, MANY PERSONS WHO MIGHT ACTUALLY BENEFIT FROM A RAY OF SUNSHINE ON NATIVE CORPORATION OPERATIONS ARE CONCERNED FROM FEAR OF THE UNKNOWN. YOU MAY FACE PERSONAL ATTACKS. YOUR MOTIVES HAVE ALREADY BEEN IMPUGNED. SO FIRST, I CONGRATULATE YOU FOR STICKING TO YOUR GUNS AND URGE THAT YOU SEE THIS THROUGH.

SECONDLY, I WANT TO ASSURE YOU THAT MOST NATIVE CORPORATIONS HAVE SURVIVED AND IN MANY CASES SUCCEEDED AS A RESULT OF THE DEDICATION, THE HARD WORK AND THE SELFLESSNESS OF HUNDREDS OF ALASKA NATIVE LEADERS, WHOSE NAMES ARE OFTEN UNSUNG AND WHO HAVE WORKED WITHOUT COMPENSATION OR FOR MINIMAL COMPENSATION ON THE AFFAIRS OF THEIR CORPORATIONS.

I SALUTE THESE PEOPLE AS I AM SURE THE COMMITTEE CONGRATULATES THOSE WHO HAVE DONE SO MUCH FOR SO LITTLE REWARD. THE GREAT MAJORITY OF THOSE PEOPLE WHO HAVE ADMINISTERED THE NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT CORPORATIONS ARE HONEST AND DEDICATED PEOPLE. BUT THEY MAY BE BLISSFULLY UNAWARE OF WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOMEONE ELSE'S BACKYARD. THESE FOLKS NEED ASSURANCE THAT NEITHER THIS COMMITTEE NOR THE PEOPLE OF ALASKA ARE OUT TO DO THEM HARM. ON THE CONTRARY, AN EVALUATION AND ASSESSMENT OF CRITICAL FEATURES

OF THE SETTLEMENT ACT A QUARTER CENTURY LATER WILL HELP TO PUT THE SETTLEMENT ACT ON A FRESH FOOTING FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY.

THIRDLY I WISH TO EMPHASIZE THAT IT HAS UNDOUBTEDLY BEEN THE EXPERIENCE OF MOST ALASKA NATIVES THAT TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS WHICH BEAR A CLOSER RELATION TO THE SOVEREIGNTY OF INDIANS RECOGNIZED IN THE U.S. CONSTITUTION, HAVE OFTEN BEEN MORE RESPONSIVE TO THE SENTIMENTS OF THE RANK AND FILE THAN THE ANCSA CORPORATIONS AND IT IS IMPORTANT FOR US TO DISCOVER WHY. THE SOVEREIGNTY CLAIMS UPHELD BY THE NINTH CIRCUIT COURT IN THE VENETIE CASE ARE NOT VERY IMPORTANT IN THE LONG RUN TO THE SETTLEMENT ACT FRAMEWORK IN THAT VENETIE WAS ONE OF THE "OPT OUT" VILLAGES THAT CHOSE NOT TO BE AN ANCSA. THE BROAD SOVEREIGNTY IMPLICATIONS OF THE VENETIE CASE ARE NOT GOING TO BLANKET THE STATE. THE EVOLUTION OF THE ANCSA CORPORATIONS WILL HAVE A FAR GREATER IMPACT ON MOST ALASKAN NATIVES THAN ANY CONSEQUENCE OF THE VENETIE CASE.

I REALIZE YOU HAVE MANY WITNESSES TO BE HEARD TODAY. I HAVE EXTENDED REMARKS THAT HAVE ALREADY BEEN DELIVERED TO THE COMMITTEE. WITH YOUR PERMISSION I WOULD LIKE THEM SPREAD ON THE RECORD HERE AND SUPPLEMENT THEM WITH A FEW ADDITIONAL REMARKS.

I HAVE SAID THAT THE SETTLEMENT ACT IS A PUBLIC ACT IN FULFILLMENT OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL OBLIGATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE STATE OF ALASKA AND THAT ACCORDINGLY, THE IDEA THAT THESE MATTERS ARE PRIVATE OR EVEN THAT THEY ARE EXCLUSIVELY FEDERAL IS NOT SUPPORTED BY THE HISTORY OF THE ACT. I HAVE SUGGESTED THAT YOU SEEK A JOINT FEDERAL-STATE EVALUATION AND ASSESSMENT OF THE CLAIMS ACT SINCE ALL THREE SOVEREIGNS INVOLVED HAVE RESPONSIBILITIES FOR OVERSEEING THE ACT.

IT MIGHT BE HELPFUL TO RECALL THE SETTING FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE ACT WITH RESPECT TO PUBLIC SENTIMENT OF THE TIMES REGARDING CORPORATIONS GENERALLY. THE LATE 60'S AND EARLY 70'S WERE A TIME WHEN THERE WAS A GREAT DEAL OF TALK OF CORPORATE DEMOCRACY. THE TERM WAS ADVANCED IN FAVORABLE COMPARISON TO POLITICAL DEMOCRACY.

IT WAS A TIME WHEN THERE WERE GREAT HOPES THAT CORPORATE AMERICA WOULD BE RESPONSIVE TO THE PEOPLE THROUGH THE ADDITION OF MILLIONS OF SMALL SHAREHOLDERS TO THE RANKS OF OWNERSHIP WHO WOULD ELECT PUBLICLY DEDICATED INDIVIDUALS TO BE DIRECTORS. THE CEO'S AND BOARD HEADS OF MAJOR CORPORATIONS MADE REGULAR SPEECHES TO THIS EFFECT. IT WAS AN UNCRITICAL ERA, RECEPTIVE TO THINKING THAT THE BUSINESS CORPORATION COULD DO ALL THINGS AND BE ALL THINGS FOR ALL PEOPLE.

THIS WAS A TIME BEFORE THE CORPORATE RAIDERS HAD SAVAGED THE SCENE, THE MILLIKENS AND ICAHNS. IT WAS A TIME BEFORE THE SAVINGS AND LOAN DEBACLE, WHEN FREEWHEELING MANAGERS SUCH AS KENNETH KEATING SHOWED JUST HOW UNRESPONSIVE CORPORATIONS COULD ACTUALLY BE TO SHAREHOLDERS. IT WAS BEFORE THE MULTI-BILLION DOLLAR BANKING COLLAPSE THAT FOLLOWED THE SAVINGS AND LOAN COLLAPSE. IT WAS A TIME BEFORE JUNK BONDS AND THE LEVERAGED BUYOUT AND ASSET SELL-OFF AND THE CALCULATED DOWNSIZE. NOW, IN CONTRAST TO THE CONFIDENT ASSESSMENT OF THE EARLY 70'S, THE BUSINESS SCHOOL PROFESSORS ACKNOWLEDGE THAT THE ONLY REAL INFLUENCE THAT THE SMALL SHAREHOLDER CAN HAVE ON CORPORATION POLICY IS TO SELL HIS STOCK.

BUT IT WAS IN THIS EARLY, CORPORATE DEMOCRACY SETTING THAT THE ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT WAS ADOPTED GIVING THE ROLE TO ALASKA BUSINESS CORPORATIONS THAT IS SO CENTRAL TO THE ACT'S PURPOSES. UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES, IT IS SURPRISING HOW WELL IT HAS WORKED. BUT THERE ARE CLEARLY SOME PROBLEMS AND THERE ARE SOME MAJOR CONCERNS.

IN PARTICULAR I AM CONCERNED ABOUT WHAT HAS HAPPENED OR WHAT COULD HAPPEN TO THE LAND BASE OF THE SETTLEMENT WHICH WAS TO LAST FROM GENERATION TO GENERATION; I AM CONCERNED THAT THE ACT BETTER FULFILL THE PROMISE OF ITS DECLARATIONS OF POLICY: THAT THERE BE MAXIMUM PARTICIPATION BY NATIVES IN DECISIONS AFFECTING THEIR RIGHTS AND PROPERTY AND THAT THE SETTLEMENT BE ADMINISTERED IN CONFORMITY WITH THE REAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL NEEDS OF NATIVES.

I THINK THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE NATIVE PEOPLE OF ALASKA WOULD BE BEST SERVED BY LETTING IN SOME SUNLIGHT AND CONDUCTING AN EVALUATION AND ASSESSMENT OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THE CORPORATE STEWARDS TO THE SETTLEMENT, A SETTLEMENT CONFERRED ON ALL THE NATIVE PEOPLES OF ALASKA FOR THEIR BENEFIT AND FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL ALASKANS.

MR. CHAIRMAN, SINCE I LAST GAVE MY VIEWS TO THE COMMITTEE, LAST NIGHT I WAS CALLED BY MR. BOB RUDE WHO ASKED ME TO REPRESENT HIM AND MR. RUDOLPH IN A LAW SUIT WHICH THE ATTORNEYS AND MANAGERS OF CIRI HAVE FILED AND WHICH THEY SERVED FIRST ON CHANNEL 2 NEWS. IF THIS IS A PRIVATE MATTER, WHY SERVE THE NEWS FIRST? I NEED TO REPORT THIS REPRESENTATION TO YOU BUT IT HAS NOT ALTERED MY TESTIMONY TODAY.